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PLAYING CHUCKFARTHING WITH THE EMPIRE.

THERE is a question which must be asked to-day, which we are almost ashamed to ask, but which circumstances compel us to ask, and ask bluntly. Does Lord SALISBURY, or does he not, mean to play chuckfarthing with our Imperial inheritance in Southern Africa? Does he, or does he not, mean to fling away the rights of the English people in the immense tract of fertile and auriferous territory which stretches north of the Cape Colony to the Zambesi? We do not lightly impute to the Prime Minister of the QUEEN a possible readiness to commit so gross a betrayal of the trust reposed in him by his fellow-countrymen. But, in view of the telegrams which have been despatched in the last few days from the Cape, it would be carrying confidence to the verge of criminality to keep silence any longer. Rightly or wrongly, Lord SALISBURY is believed by many persons, usually well informed, to have made up his mind to hand over to the Cape Colonists the whole or part of the immense domain which Sir CHARLES WARREN and Mr. MACKENZIE saved for England three or four years ago. We are loath to credit a rumour so dishonouring to Lord SALISBURY'S Imperial instincts, so dishonourable to English statesmanship. We do not accuse the Government of having consummated such a surrender. We only ask whether it is true that they are contemplating it, and to that question we have a right to an answer.

It is somewhat humiliating to have to address such a question to a Government placed in office and maintained in office expressly to assert the direct authority of Great Britain over all the dominions directly under the control of the Executive at Westminster. It is indeed a bitter commentary upon the popular confidence in the fidelity of Lord SALISBURY to the Empire that he should be openly spoken of as contemplating an abandonment of the responsibilities and prerogatives of the Imperial Government in an Imperial territory in which a dozen Irelands might be stowed away out of sight But the question is far too serious for sarcasm or recrimination. We had fondly believed that in the face of the immense development of the colonizing, or at least of the annexationist, policy of France and of Germany, and in view of the almost complete disappearance of unclaimed land in the waste continents of the world, we should never again see a reversion to the fatal policy by which in former days our Colonial Office surrendered without a protest the whole interior of a Continent to the handful of settlers who first seated themselves on its rim. Whatever might be the excuse for the infatuation which led previous Ministers to abandon territories larger than Europe to be disposed of at the absolute discretion of a few thousand settlers on the frontier, who even now are not as numerous as the residents in Whitechapel, there is no room for excuse to-day. When Queensland became the appanage of the villagers of Brisbane there was a general widespread belief at the Colonial Office and elsewhere that the world was full of spare land, that possessions oversea were not worth while caring about, and that we were practically alone in the field. The world, under the combined influence of steam and electricity, has shrunk so much since then that all the old conditions have changed. We are no longer alone in the field. The importance of possessions beyond the sea is now as universally recognized as it was formerly almost universally ignored. Neither have we an illimitable reserve of unowned land to fall back upon. At the same time that the narrowing of the available land for receiving the overplus of the English race has gone on apace, the overcrowding of the English people in these narrow islands has steadily increased. We have millions upon millions more Englishmen and Englishwomen to plant out in the world, and at the same time almost the whole available planting ground has been taken up.

There remain indeed two great territories in which the right of the Crown to the disposition of the back lands of creation has not yet lapsed. They are the vast region of Western Australia, and the great expanse of wealthy land which stretches northward from the Cape Colony to the Zambesi. If there is one doctrine which we should have thought Lord SALISBURY would have regarded as more axiomatic than another it was that these undeveloped estates which have survived the general waste of our Imperial inheritance must be jealously preserved as a field available for the overflow of the British Isles. Here is surely an Imperial question worthy of an Imperial statesman. The handful of English and Dutch colonists who have seated themselves round the southern tip of the African continent have no claim, moral, religious, political, commercial, or geographical to the immense expanse of territory that they covet. Yet they calmly demand, and there are those who assert that Lord SALISBURY is actually willing to grant the Cape Government, the fee simple of a region won for the Empire at the cost of the British taxpayer, but over which, if once we parted with our direct authority, we should never again be able to exercise any control, no, not although the Cape Colonists forbade us all access to the land of Ophir, and levied prohibitive duties on all British goods at the Colonial Customs. This must not be. The Imperial authority in the region north of the Cape Colony must no more be abandoned to the Cape Ministry than Ireland must be handed over to the United States.

CENTRES OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

I.—THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

IT is exactly a year ago to-day that the trustees of the People's Palace seriously commenced that great educational work whereby they hope to do so much to ameliorate the social condition of dwellers in the East-end of London. Sir Edmund Currie, Mr. Walter Besant, and other loyal and devoted workers in the cause, have good reason to be proud of the success which has attended their efforts. The People's Palace was first translated from a paper scheme into a congeries of corrugated iron edifices; from which series of corrugated iron edifices, it is now fast developing into a set of roomy and elegantly planned brick and stone buildings. Every movement which has been set on foot in connection with the Palace has proved a success. At the present time, when English clerks and artisans are in danger of being ousted from their posts by better educated and more carefully trained Teutons, the subjects both of commercial and of technical education become of paramount and national importance. The People's Palace may be considered from various points of view: one may discuss it purely as a recreative centre for the toilers of the East-end; as a welcome haven of rest on Sundays; or simply as an educational centre. It is with the educational work of the Palace that we propose to deal in this article. We can only mention the library—a very handsome octagonal building at the back of the Queen's Hall—albeit rather ill supplied as yet with books; the gymnasium, the swimming bath; the concerts in the Queen's Hall; the exhibitions, and all the other attractions, which make the People's Palace as well a Palace of Delight as an educational centre of the greatest importance.

THE DAY SCHOOLS.

The teaching work of the People's Palace falls within two clearly defined categories—(1) the day schools and (2) the evening classes. Boys who are desirous of becoming members of the day classes must possess four qualifications. They must be over twelve years of age; they must have already passed the Fifth Standard at school, or some examination that is equivalent thereto; they must either be orphans or be the sons of parents whose income does not exceed £200 a year; and they must undertake to remain at the school for at least twelve months. The fees asked for tuition at such day classes are ridiculously low. Sixpence a week or five shillings a quarter—that is all that is required for a course of instruction both theoretical and practical, embracing many useful subjects and necessitating the employment of a large staff of skilled instructors. The trustees hope great things from these classes. The instruction given to the day scholars is not merely theoretical. There is daily systematic practice in the school workshops, in which the boys find themselves adequately supplied with benches, iron and wood turning lathes, drilling and planing machines, together with other necessary tools and appliances. The following subjects are being studied just now by the day scholars—freehand drawing, practical geometry, building construction, mathematics, science (chemistry, electricity, &c.), workshop instruction, commercial geography, German, and gymnastics. The articles which the pupil is asked to make in the way of exercise are such as will prove generally useful. The young joiner is not asked simply to mortice two pieces of wood with a particular joint: he is instructed how to make a soap-box, a clothes horse, or a bookcase—all or any of which articles he can take to his home by paying for the materials. Similarly, the young metal-worker starts upon a paper-weight, and proceeds to make other articles equally useful. For the present session some three hundred and fifty boys have entered their

names as students at the day technical schools. Many of these have won scholarships, so that their parents will have to pay nothing for the year's schooling; and, for many more, scholarships will be available when Sir Edmund Currie has more funds at his command.

THE EVENING CLASSES.

The evening classes cover an exceedingly wide range of subjects, and are so popular in the East end that, up to the 1st of October, more than a thousand persons entered their names. Five thousand persons are expected to come forward before Monday next, when the work of the evening classes will once more commence in earnest. These evening classes comprise practical trade classes—classes for the study and practice of tailors' cutting, upholstery, photography, plumbing, cabinet making, pattern making, carpentry, wood carving, etching, hand-railing and chasing and repoussé work. These are strictly trade classes, conducted by competent teachers, the fees, for which average about five shillings per quarter. The technical section—in connection with which the City and Guilds of London Institute holds periodical examinations—comprises telegraphy, electric lighting printing, &c. The class in Telegraphy will discuss electrical testing, the various systems of telegraphy, submarine cables, and telephonic communication. The Electric Lighting Class will consider the various forms of dynamo-electric machines; the different kinds of electric lamps—the arc, incandescent, brush, &c.—their arrangement; and the transmission of energy. In the case of printing, an examination will be held in which candidates will be expected to answer questions on composing generally, on press and machine work, on the various kinds of paper in use, and on stereotyping and electrotyping. There will also be a practical test in a printing-office at which compositors will set up from "copy" varying in legibility from that of the late Dean Stanley to that of (say) Mr. Austin Dobson.

THE SCIENCE CLASSES.

The science classes are most of them connected with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. How far it is wise slavishly to follow the various syllabuses drawn up by that Department is open to considerable doubt; and we are glad to learn that the demonstrators at the People's Palace, while admitting the value of the South Kensington code for an elementary student, are not likely to adhere so closely to it in the case of more advanced pupils. Our artisans must study chemistry in connection with the arts and manufactures Theoretical knowledge is valuable, is to a certain extent indispensable; but it is a *practical* acquaintance with the main facts of chemical science that is most needed just now. The telegraphic and electric lighting classes at the Palace are distinct steps forward. The mere mention of the fact that the science classes are held in connection with the Science and Art Department will give a fair idea of what is being taught. We may note in passing, however, that a course of lectures on "Astronomy" by Mr. McClure, and a course of lectures on the "Body and Health" by Dr. Samways, are to be delivered in the new Lecture-hall forthwith.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

We have now to say a few words about the People's Palace as a centre of commercial education. The arrangements made for the study of purely commercial subjects are adequate, though less complete and extensive than those made for the technical scholar. Students will be examined in letter-writing, in précis-writing, and will be expected to take "notes in shorthand of passages read and extend the notes to produce a verbatim report." (!) Arithmetic, commercial geography, political economy, and Pitman's phonography are also taught. In the matter of foreign languages also the Palace is not behindhand. Tuition in French, German, Spanish, and Italian is given. French is at present taught to the day students; but it will ultimately be deposed in favour of German, the latter being the more useful language to the student of science. We have no space to do more than mention the Civil Service classes, the art classes, and the classes held for the instruction of young women only.

THE NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Large and handsome new technical schools, fitted with every possible convenience, are to be opened on Friday. They are built at the side of the Queen's Hall. On the basement are an engine-room, workshops, and an electrical laboratory. On the ground floor comes a series of class-rooms, with a large lecture room at the further end. More class-rooms are located on the first floor; while in the next floor to that again are two most convenient and adequately fitted chemical laboratories, one for elementary, the other for advanced students. On a level with portions of the roof is a photographic studio, together with the requisite dark room and means of access to the roof for printing. The old brick building, in which all the classes were held last session, is now to be converted into a set of social rooms. The young lady members of the Institute will occupy the ground floor, while the upper floors will be converted into billiard-rooms, smoking-rooms, reading-rooms, &c., &c., for the use of the young men who frequent the Palace.

THE INTERMINGLING OF THE SEXES.

There is no segregation of the sexes at the People's Palace. Among the four or five thousand members of the Institute there is a very fair sprinkling of ladies, all or any of whom have a perfect right to join any of the evening classes. In point of fact many do join a class. There are, moreover, certain dances, social evenings, and conversaziones at which the sexes mingle and hold sweet converse. Nothing less was to be expected in an institution first sketched by Mr. Walter Besant, and in which he continues to take so keen an interest. And this mingling in class-rooms and at social evenings will no doubt in time develop, until at last the Palace shall become a veritable Abbey of Thelema, where men and maidens shall mix freely together, and the one sex inspire and help the other, Rabelais's golden rule only being observed: "Fay ce que vouldras."

MORE MONEY WANTED.

We come lastly to the question of finance. "Enormous—almost incredibly enormous—has been the good wrought by the People's Palace in the first experimental year of its existence." So writes Sir Edmund Currie, who, as much as any man, has the real interests of the people of East London at heart. If the work of the Palace be really so beneficial there ought to be no lack of funds. The financial position of the People's Palace is, as a matter of fact, sound; but, as Sir Edmund Currie pointed out recently, until a sum of £25,000 for building purposes is raised the work going forward at the Palace must necessarily proceed in a somewhat cramped and crippled manner. The following is a pretty fair presentment of the condition of the finances of the Palace:—The Charity Commissioners have promised a subsidy of £2,500 a year for ever, the payment of which will commence in October, 1899. The Drapers' Company, moreover, have promised the yearly sum of £4,000 for ten years, of which the trustees may spend £2,000 every year, the balance being funded. At the end of ten years, therefore, the income of the Palace will be £2,500, while there will be a sum of £20,000 (with compound interest) invested. It should also be mentioned that the original Beaumont Trust brings in an income of £360 a year. Hence, for ten years, the income will be £4,860; after which it will amount to £2,860, plus the interest on the funded moiety of the Drapers' Company subscription. Meantime there will doubtless be legacies. But it must always be borne in mind that, even supposing the income is happily enough, a great deal of money is required for building purposes. Hence the periodical appeals which the chairman makes for money to carry on the great work. Books are wanted badly for the new library; money is wanted to increase the number of scholarships given to poor boys in the East-end; the trustees are desirous of erecting a drinking fountain and a clock, and land is wanted for a cricket ground. But the cause is such a good one that we can hardly think Sir Edmund will have to wait long for his money.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS FOR OCTOBER.

The *pièce de résistance* in *Harper's Monthly* is a chatty article on "Western Journalism," in which a large amount of interesting information respecting the better-known among American newspapers is given, and which is illustrated with portraits of the respective present editors. A very striking sketch, depicting the terrors of the plague, is contributed by L. Hearn, under the title of "La Verette and the Carnival in St. Pierre, Martinique." Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's illustrated paper on "Our Journey to the Hebrides" is concluded. Articles on French industries being just now the fashion, there is also a long article on "Limoges and its Industries."

In the *Century* there is, among other good matter, a paper by the late Richard Jefferies and another of Mr. Kennan's valuable articles on Siberia.

Scribner is decidedly theatrical, and Mr. L. Wallack's memories of the last fifty years are full of interesting stage recollections. M. G. Kobbe's paper on "Behind the Scenes of an Opera-house" is also superior to the generality of such articles, and the illustrations and diagrams are capital.

Lippincott is chiefly devoted to a story and autobiography as well as an article on the late Rev. E. P. Roe, the favourite American novelist.

According to the writer of "The Great American Language" in *Cornhill*, that language is yet in its "jelly-fish stage," which stage, however, adapts itself evidently very well to the writing of a bright and interesting article:—

> The dialects of America are everywhere rich in local colour; they breathe of the fields, of the shop, of the prairie, or of the forest; they are redolent of the "claim," of the oil-well, of the Big Bonanza, of the gambling hell. In the common dialect that springs up from the union and intermixture of them all, derricks and elevators jostle picturesquely against Remingtons and placers; the cant of the lumberman goes cheek by jowl with the cant of the railroad boss; the Eastern monopolist deals with Eries and Four-Twenties in the wild metaphors of the Western land-grabber; the Harvard professor interlards his Latinisms with the fresh, free hyperboles of the bounding prairies, where buffaloes grow on every tree, and the voice of the derringer is heard in the land at every corner. The humour is a little monotonous. But humour it is, though on a low level, and very laughable it sometimes makes itself. It is this that half redeems the American language from the nethermost depths of pure vulgarity, and gives it the little pinch of salt that keeps it from falling into the utterly putrid condition.

"Sketches of Indian Life" and the continuation of the article on "A Coach Drive to the Lakes" are among the other contributions.

The English language is the subject of another article in this month's periodicals. In *Longman* Mr. A. Ballantyne makes "Wardour-street English" the heading for a sharp attack at "a little band of English writers who, like all these other excellent but extravagant persons, are possessed by a fantastic linguistic spirit," in which Mr. W. Morris, Mr. A. S. Way, and the Rev. W. Barnes come in for a great deal of scolding. "Reminiscences of the Lakes in 1844" is interesting, and the short stories are good.

Temple Bar, except for the article on "Our Diplomatists," which we have already summarized, is not so lively as usual.

Illustrations is a very good number. "Legends of Cornish Wells"—the Well of St. Keyne being, of course, first among them—make a capital article; two short papers that will interest cyclists: a short story by Mrs. Mole

worth, and the "National Gallery Pictures"—the lately-acquired "Virgin and Child" are among the contents.

Photographs of Dean Burgon, the Bishop of Manchester as a "Representative Churchman," and of a number of men connected with the Church Congress, are the prominent features of the *Church Monthly*.

The gist of Mr. A. Lang's sprightly article in *Murray's Magazine* on "International Girlishness" is that "over here we do not know what is the correct thing, either in current American literature or society," and that, consequently, "the less we criticize America the better." This conviction, however, does not restrain Mr. Lang from remarks such as the following: "They (the Americans) are not as proud of Mark Twain as one could wish." "Pathos" is an interesting short sketch, showing that real pathos "lurks more in small things than in great." In "The Advance of Industrial Art in Germany" Mr. A. Harris pleads for exhibitions by which a knowledge of industrial art might be extended among the people. The *Atlantic Monthly* is good throughout, though it contains no article calling for special notice.

"The Worship of Masculinity" is the heading under which the eternal "woman question" is once again brought to the fore in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The curious and tragic story of "The Original Münchausen" is told by Mr. S. Baring Gould; "A Protracted Wedding" is a readable sketch of the marriage rites in the uncanny island of Telos, off the coast of Asia Minor; and the philosophic element is supplied by Mr. J. A. Farrer's paper, with frequent quotations, on the "Rural of Tiruvalluvar, or the First of Works."

"The True Story of a Hallucination" in *Blackwood*, of which we published an abstract the other day, ought to prove attractive in these days, when nobody believes in a "real devil," seeing that the writer vows he had a meeting with him in Paris. Mr. S. J. Low varies his new editorial duties by contributing an article on Mrs. H. Kennard's adaptation of one of M. Jokai's stories.

Mr. A. Sonnenschein, who certainly has a voice in such matters, contributes a thoughtful and sensible article on "Examinations" to *Time*, and M. Y. Blaze de Bury's paper in delightful Anglo-French on "French Journalism" saves the magazine from being somewhat heavy. The marriage question has got into the *Churchman*, where the Rev. M. Kaufmann gives some sound advice to the clergy under the heading of "Improvident Marriages of the Clergy."

Chambers's Journal has a timely little article on "Oddities in Italy," another, equally timely, on "Apple Lore," and a number of other readable sketches. Mr. Grant Allen's story "This Mortal Coil" moves on towards its end, and the necessary ballast is added by articles on the Forth Bridge, the proposed National Canal, Hoarded Speech, &c.

The *Woman's World* completes with the present number its first year, which has been so successful that henceforth the periodical will appear in an enlarged edition. The present number comes hardly up in interest to some of the preceding ones, but nevertheless it contains a great deal which is interesting to educated women, and the illustrations are becoming more and more real works of art.

The first number of the new volume of *Atalanta* can certainly not be reproached with being "too Girtonish," as has sometimes been said of former numbers. The fact is, that there is rather too little in the present number which will come up to the standard of the "sweet girl graduate" and other girls of her age and understanding. Thus, for instance, if a writer like Miss L. Toulmin Smith discusses "Children from Modern Pictures," we expect something better than an article ending in this sentence, which reflects the tone of the whole paper: "Farewell, dear children; whether you be French or English, you reflect the best qualities of your elders, and cannot tell how many hearts you charm away to innocent happiness." The same remarks apply to the rest of the articles; the matter is excellent, the manner of writing unworthy of girls of the age for which *Atalanta* is written.

In addition to the articles in the *Contemporary* noticed yesterday, Mr. Haldane's statement of "The Liberal Creed" (the realization of equality by enforced contributions from the rich to the poor plus the Ten Commandments) is closely reasoned but not clearly presented; while Mr. Wyndham's "Short Reply to Archbishop Walsh" merely consists in shunting the blame for a serious blunder from himself to the compiler of a Blue-book. In the department of miscellaneous literature, Mr. James Runciman contributes a breezy account of the "Deep Sea Missions" good work "Among the North Sea Trawlers." Principal Donaldson, summarizing "The position of Women in Ancient Rome," rehabilitates their morals, extols their political influence, and points out, à propos of a current controversy, that "the complaints which we hear of Roman marriages are not from the female, but the male side." Professor Max Müller, in his paper entitled "My Predecessors," enumerates the distinguished philosophers who have preceded him in affirming the identity of language and thought. Mr. J. M. Barrie analyses Mr. Meredith's novels, and comes to the conclusion that "wit" is the first word and the last to be said about that author. Mr. Andrew Lang's "Dip in Criticism" is an answer to the article called "The Fall of Fiction," in which an anonymous *Fortnightly Reviewer* belaboured Mr. Rider Haggard last month. Mr. Lang gives up Mr. Haggard's bloodthirstiness; declines to *reason* about his treatment of the preternatural, but tells us that he (Mr. Lang) thinks it all uncommonly fine; and as for Mr. Haggard's "digging holes for the sake of getting somebody out of them," would like to know how else any "yarn" can possibly be spun.

Of the articles in the *National* (besides those already referred to), the best is a very sane protest, headed "Some Literary Idolatries," by Mr. William Watson, against the excessive admiration prevalent in some quarters for the minor Elizabethans. Mr. Watson is especially severe on Mr. Swinburne's panegyrics; but he should read that gentleman's paper on "John Marston" in the *Nineteenth Century*, where he will see that Mr. Swinburne sometimes discriminates. The other papers in the *National* call for no special remark. Mr. Baumann summarizes the Sweating Report; Mr. Campion "chats about woodcock;" Mr. Norris, M.P., pleads for the reform of that good old abuse the "Royal Hospital of St. Katharine;" Mr. T. R. E. Holmes repeats what Mr. Ruskin has done better in his "A Knight's Faith"—a life of Sir Herbert Edwardes; Mr. Massey writes on "Myth and Totemism," explaining all the apparent absurdities of mythology as misunderstood instances of symbolic language; and Mr. Lovett Cameron expands his recent letter to the *Times* on "Slavery in Africa."

ART NOTES.

I hear that Mr. Whistler is in no way cast down by his recent reverse—that, on the contrary, the Rejected of Suffolk-street contemplates the setting up of a new society of his own, membership to be accorded only to his "followers."

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I had lately the opportunity of seeing the first picture ever exhibited by Mr. G. F. Watts. This exhibition took place no fewer than fifty-one years ago, on the Royal Academy walls in the National Gallery—the year after the removal of the Academy from Somerset House. It is the picture of "The Wounded Heron," that was accompanied to Trafalgar-square by two other works from the artist's brush—young ladies' portraits. Though slightly cracked in parts, the picture—which represents a wounded heron lying on the ground with wings outstretched, while a distant sportsman on a white horse gallops up to secure it—remains perfectly pure in colour. But what strikes the spectator most—and herein lies its chief interest—is the perfectly frank and unaffected way in which it is painted. Though manifestly from a skilful and facile brush, it is treated broadly and simply, and is absolutely destitute of trickery or display of cleverness, that are born of vanity, and that mar the works of many otherwise admirable painters. This principle has always been strictly adhered to by Mr. Watts; and this picture—which, by the way, is the property of a gentleman in Newcastle—proves that the comparatively unknown art-student was indeed father to our great pictorial poet.

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Speaking of Mr. Watts reminds me that Mr. Alfred Gilbert will probably before the year is out have produced a bronze bust of the painter of "Love and Death." The combination of names is happy; for no two living artists have higher artistic aims and ideals.

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The extraordinary advance effected by photogravure during the past few years in popularity and artistic excellence is, I take it, one of the chief and most remarkable events of these artistic times. It is, happily, doubtful now whether this new semi-mechanical art will inflict as great a damage to the manual forms of engraving as was once feared. Indeed, the outlook of etching and mezzotint, if not of line-engraving, is brighter to-day than it was a year or two ago. Small thanks, however, to the mechanical engraver—an infamous person who has been busy all the time improving the processes and their results, whether aquatint, photogravure, heliogravure, or any other kind of gravure. In the meantime, Messrs. Boussod, Valadon, who were the original christeners, if I mistake not, of photogravure, have adopted the suggestion offered in these columns two seasons ago, and have renamed their process "goupilgravure," and so registered it, thus checkmating would-be imitators.

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Extraordinary things are being whispered about the scale of magnificence on which "Macbeth" will be revived by Mr. Irving. All that I am permitted to record for the present is that, as far as possible, archæological correctness will characterize the production; that Mr. Keeley Halswelle, assisted by the veteran scene-painter Mr. John O'Connor, will be responsible for the scenery; Mr. Charles Cattermole for the costumes and properties; that the Maison Helbronner is making the materials for Mr. Irving's own dresses as well as for the company, and that the play will be presented at the end of December.

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The multiplication of art journals proceeds amain. Already the year has seen the birth of the Australian *Art Journal*, the *Scottish Art Review*, and another similar, but less ambitious, effort in the North of England; and now I perceive a still newer recruit, *The Western Art Student*. It has a cover by Mr. Walter Crane to introduce it and a pithy article by the same artist on "Sculpture: from a Decorator's Point of View." Although the periodical is conducted by art students it savours little of amateurishness, and, best of all, it appears to serve well the class in whose interest it has been established—the art students of Devonshire and Cornwall.

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The late M. Boulanger was within a month or so of the age of M. Gérôme, and the friendship between the two men was of unusual warmth. A friend of both, in the course of a private letter, writes: "The last few days have been full of a sorrowful agitation consequent on the sudden death of the artist Boulanger. I met him the very day he died, and poor Gérôme was dressing to breakfast with him, when a messenger arrived and announced his death in the most shocking manner: 'I am the concierge of M. Boulanger, who died suddenly in the night!' Poor Gérôme was completely stunned, and I feared anything! He was more like a dead man than a live one as he led the funeral cortége, which was immense. He began to work again yesterday, but he looks haggard and old. He was just of an age with Boulanger, and, being his most intimate friend, the settlement of affairs devolves on him—since there is no family. And all this saddens and oppresses him: for a few days I did not succeed in doing a stroke of work with him—he was in such a strange state of apathy and indifference."

M. H. S.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The cheerful tone which pervades Mr. Balfour's speech last night at Manchester is in welcome contrast to the cynical pessimism which is the "note" of Lord Salisbury's references to the same subject. Mr. Balfour said:—

I feel myself that religion appeals as freshly, perhaps more strongly and more freshly, to the hearts of men than it even did before. I see nothing in the circumstances of modern life to alter that. I see everything to strengthen it. Science changes, science must change from day to day and from hour to hour; but as long as human hearts remain what they are, as long as suffering exists, as long as the sense of sin and the sense of weakness oppresses us feeble men, in the face of the overwhelming forces of inanimate nature, so long shall we and our children be able to draw inexhaustible sources of comfort from the same streams which have fed our forefathers.

If only the nephew could imbue his uncle with a little of this cheery faith, there would be less gloom at Hatfield, and more courage in Downing-street, and generally a healthier, manlier, and nobler line in English public life. The fear in which most of Mr. Balfour's supporters pass their lives paralyses activity and darkens and damps the higher soul.

The Archbishop of York yesterday spoke out bravely and well about the future of women. When the Primate of the Northern Province claims the complete emancipation of women as destined to be one of the triumphs of Christianity, we may be sure that the end is at hand. Archbishops do not prophesy unless they know; and the attempt to exploit in the interest of Christianity a movement which for centuries past Christians regarded as flat rebellion against the authority of St. Paul s an encouraging sign of the times. His Grace said:—

With respect now to the equal rights of woman we had been very long in finding that out, but we were finding it out; and twenty years hence, when some other Archbishop should have the great pleasure of addressing them, he would have working men and working women all together before him, and he ventured to think there would be no privilege which the intelligent women should not have that men enjoyed now. He would say there was nothing that stood between them and the happiness and progress which God would give them except the evil will of man.

"The evil will of man" is good.

Sir Thomas Farrer's second letter on the Sugar Bounties Convention (in the outside sheet of to-day's *Times*) is an answer to an *ad hominem* argument used against his first letter, which answer gives a statement of an important economic distinction. He had admitted that "bounties were bad things." Then if so, it has been retorted, must not Baron De Worms be a good man for trying to get rid of them? Sir Thomas Farrer replies by distinguishing between patriotism in economics and cosmopolitanism. Bounties are bad things for the world at large; they make the aggregate product of the world's industry less than it would be without them. But that does not make bounties a bad thing for us. If other nations are so foolish as to offer our people a gift of so much free sugar, why should we be so foolish as to refuse it?

No one enforced this distinction more clearly than Mr. Chamberlain when the Fair Trade and Reciprocity craze first came in a few years ago. Sir Thomas Farrer, moreover, cites a memorandum which his former official chief presented on the sugar bounties in 1881, and in which he showed incidentally the enormous benefit the working classes derive from the existing system. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Chamberlain has to say now on the sacrifice of this benefit by Baron De Worms, in order to please the *Cologne Gazette* and the refiners of Greenock.

Some critics seem to have mistaken for a serious melodrama "The Monk's Room," by Mr. John Lart, produced for the third time at the Globe Theatre yesterday evening. This is a curious error at which Mr. Lart is no doubt laughing in his sleeve. The genesis of the play is evident. Having seen "Ruddigore," Mr. Lart conceived, quite justly, that a burlesque of the popular melodramas of eighty years ago would be more effective without the addition of music. He wrote his burlesque, and a gruesome business it is, and he was fortunate last night in getting Mr. Willard, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Miss Alma Murray, and Miss Marion Lea to enter into the humour of the thing with an admirable show of earnestness and conviction. The only question is whether a travesty of such an archaic form of art be worth producing at this time of day.

Stung by Mr. George Moore's gibes at "the profession," Mr. Irving has been assuring the Edinburgh Pen and Pencil Club not only that acting is an art, but that the average of accomplishment in that art is higher at the present day than it ever was before. Averages are, as his Edinburgh hosts might have reminded him, "kittle cattle" to deal with. The dramatic profession is far more numerous to-day than it ever was before, and there is an unprecedented number of tolerably competent actors; but then there is also an unprecedented number of rank "duffers" to bring the average down. Mr. Irving expressly excluded from his calculation "the luminaries of certain periods, the Garricks and the Keans," thus rendering his thesis nugatory. For the one thing, surely, that is really worth considering in art is supreme excellence. It is only when supreme excellence is not forthcoming that we trouble about "averages." Genius is incommensurable with mediocrity. One Siddons outweighs a hundred or a thousand "respectable" actors.

"A Northern M.P." asks in the *Times* whether Mr. Morley will not denounce the torture of horses said to have been advocated by Mr. Finucane, M.P., at a public meeting in county Clare. Without venturing to anticipate Mr. Morley's reply, we may say that the advice said to have been given by Mr. Finucane is detestable, and merits severest condemnation by every civilized being. It is not merely bad in morality, it is execrable from the point of view of expediency. There is nothing on which English people are more sensitive. If a Nationalist smith, compelled to shoe his enemy's horse by threat of being clapped into prison and tortured by solitary confinement if he did not, were to so fix up the shoe as to make the horse stumble and throw his rider, it would excite much less horror here than the driving of nails into the quick of the horse's hoof. From the point of view of English public opinion an Irish smith would probably be sooner excused the breaking of a dozen landlord's necks caused by the maladroit shoeing of his horses than the deliberate torture of the landlord's horses by driving nails into the quick. The English public may be very foolish and sentimental, but the houghing of one horse or the clipping the tails of a herd of cows would probably lose more votes for Home Rule than the deliberate assassination of an evicting landlord.

Sir Samuel Baker has always held the belief that the Mahdi could, if he pleased, divert the Nile into the Red Sea, and leave the Delta and its millions to starve. It seems, according to Mr. Stanley, that the Mahdi is not the only person who possesses the key to the stopcock of the great river. "The Victoria Nyanza is on a plateau like an inverted basin; it could be made to trickle over at any point. In nine months the King of Uganda could, if he pleased, shut off the water supply of the Nile by damming up the Ripon Falls." King Mtesa once began to do so, but fortunately desisted. If the King of Uganda were to try it on, the civilized world would have to place the Victoria Nyanza in other keeping. But it is to be hoped the dusky monarch does not know his power; otherwise he might blackmail the Khedive even worse than his suzerain the Sultan.

The discovery of mutilated remains in a cellar beneath the new police offices may, no doubt, be useful as serving to wake up Mr. Matthews. Seven mutilations at Whitechapel have failed to rouse him from slumbering on "in the usual course." But there is a perspective in horrors; and one bag of bones placed, as the *Daily Telegraph* gruesomely suggests, under Mr. Matthews's nose may produce more effect on him than any quantity of mangled remains found in Whitechapel. Nevertheless it should be stated that there is nothing whatever to show, or even to suggest, any connection between the "Westminster horror" and the Whitechapel murders. Nay, there is nothing even as yet to prove that the former is a case of murder at all. Considering how very cheap was the market price of ordinary corpses, which we published the other day, one should not too hastily assume that the discovery of human remains necessarily implies an antecedent murder.

It is commonly supposed that the bar is the most over-crowded of professions; but certain disclosures made at the Westminster County Court yesterday seem to show that the medical profession run the bar very close in this respect, to say the least. A Dr. Humphreys, whose committal for non-payment of a judgment debt was asked, explained that though he had a practice in Camden-town, "he had so much opposition that he could scarcely get a living." The competition was so great, he said, "that some of the medical men attended patients for 2½*d.* per week!" And the judge showed his belief in the existence of this state of things by refusing to make any order. If all this be true, it is clear that some trade union is needed among the doctors. The "etiquette" of the bar would damn the barrister who sold his advice for less than a guinea; what would it say to the man who took pence for his opinion? Such poverty as this among doctors would even lend colour to a theory so wild as that enunciated by Mr. Wynne Baxter to account for the Whitechapel murders.

The decree issued by President Carnot for the enrolment of foreigners in France is spoken of this morning solely as a mistake, a confession of weakness, a piece of undignified suspicion. It does not strike us entirely in that light. Indirectly, at any rate, it is a piece of self respect, a

tribute paid by the Government to the popularity of their country and the credit of their institutions. Every day some fresh croaker assures us that France is heading straight to perdition, that a convulsion in the immediate future is inevitable, that it will be an undeserved mercy even if she survives the centenary of the Revolution. The decree about foreigners is incidentally an answer to all these Cassandras of the magazines and the newspapers. For here, set forth in the preamble of the decree, is the indisputable fact that the number of foreign immigrants into France is increasing every year, and that her nearest neighbours—Germany and Italy—are those who show most partiality for making her the land of their adoption. If France is really likely to "smash up" next year, why do so many business men immigrate thither? Men do not usually leave the land of their birth to settle on volcanoes.

THE NATION'S NEW PICTURES.—I.

(*Continued from the* PALL MALL GAZETTE *of April* 19, 1888.)

Considering that the National Gallery is now all but starved, so far as public funds are concerned, one is surprised to find how many and how important acquisitions during the last five months there are to chronicle. The National Gallery was already, according to Mr. Ruskin, "the most important collection of paintings in Europe for the purposes of the general student." Each of the pictures acquired since he pronounced this verdict fills up some gap or strengthens some weak place, and all together therefore they make the Gallery more complete and important still. It is a great pity, no doubt, that the parliamentary grant has been suspended; but there would be some compensation if the stoppage of public supplies were to be provocative of public spirit on the part of individuals. That this has in fact been the case will be seen from the large part which private gifts or bequests have played in the recent acquisitions shown in the following table:—

No. on frame	Room in which hung.	Artist.	Subject.	How acquired.
1241	Octag.	Pedro Campana ..	Christ in the Temple.....	Purchased.
1243	X	Dutch School	Portrait of a Gentleman	Purchased out of Public Funds for £1,375 10s.
1247	X	Nicolas Maas	The Card Players	Purchased out of the Clarke Fund for £189.
1248	X	B. van der Helst..	Portrait of a Lady.....	Purchased out of Public Funds for £490.
1249	XVII	W. Dobson	Portrait of Endymion Porter..	Bequeathed by Rev. Sir E. R. Jodrell.
1250	XX	D. Maclise, R.A. .	Portrait of Charles Dickens ..	Bequeathed by Mr. Decimus Burton.
1251	X	Frans Hals	A Man's Portrait	Bequeathed by Mr. Decimus Burton.
1252	X	Francis Snyders..	A Fruit Piece	Presented by Miss Emily J. Wood
1253	XX	James Holland ..	A View of Hyde Park Corner..	
1254	XX	Unknown		
1255	X	Jan van de Velde .	A Study of Still Life.....	Presented by the Right Hon. Sir John Savile, G.C.B.
1256	X	H. Steenwyck		
1257	XV	Murillo	The Birth of the Virgin	
1258	XIV	Jean B. S. Chardin	A Study of Still Life.....	
1259	XVI	Sir J. Reynolds ..	Anne, Countess of Albemarle..	

The Spanish School.

Of these new acquisitions, the two Spanish pictures—though not of first-rate importance in themselves—are particularly welcome as strengthening the Gallery in its weakest place. It is curious how meagre is our show of Spanish pictures compared with our strength in all stages of Italian painting; and yet not entirely curious, for Spain is still to a large extent, as it was in Wilkie's days, "the Timbuctoo of artists," and the Spanish school has still not been wholly explored—or exported. It is a curious piece of this school's history that the first picture on our list serves to illustrate. "In Spain," says M. Wauters, "the influence exercised over the national school by the Northern Gothic masters was weakened at an early stage by the Italian Renaissance. Strange to say, a Fleming who had learned his art in the school of Michael Angelo was the chief instrument by which Italy asserted her power." This was Peter de Kampeneer (called by the Spaniards Pedro Campaña)—the painter of the little picture (1241) which now hangs in the Octagon Room. He left Italy for Seville in 1548, where he founded an academy, and where his masterpiece—a "Descent from the Cross"—is still to be seen. In 1560 he returned to his native city, Brussels, and became designer-in-chief—for painting had not yet established its unhappy severance from the other arts—to the tapestry industry of the place. The interest of the picture before us lies rather in its painter than in any great artistic merit of its own. This can hardly have been one of the works which formed the style of Luis de Morales (see 1229 on an adjoining wall), and which Murillo, we are told, was "never tired of admiring." By Murillo himself there is a charming sketch (1257) for his large picture of "The Birth of the Virgin," now in the Louvre. This is one of the many gifts which the public owes to the generosity of the new peer, Sir John Savile, who purchased it at the sale of the collection of the Duchesse de Berri at Vienna. The sketch is full of interest to the student of religious ideas, as well as to the artist. "Like many of the sketches of Murillo, it is so light in touch," says one of the critics, "so exquisite in colour, as to be, from an artistic point of view, preferable to the finished picture." This, however, is not the only advantage which Murillo gains from smallness of size. There is a prettiness, and even a sentimentality, permissible on a small scale which offends the dignity of a large canvas. Thus the "affectation" of the attendant angels is far less "absurd" here than in the Louvre picture. "One of the cherubs shrinks back," adds Mr. Eastlake in his Louvre catalogue, "frightened at a dog, which seems a strangely human act of weakness; another holds up a piece of baby-linen, with a provokingly fantastic air." But this criticism loses sight of the very peculiarity in Murillo's pictures which makes their religious sentiment interesting. In the early Italian pictures the Virgin is a great lady, living in a fine house or spacious cloister. But in Spain the symbols of devotion passed into realities; and a combination of mysticism in conception with realism in treatment is the distinguishing "note" of the Spanish religious school. One could not wish for a prettier presentment of this mingled note than is afforded by this little sketch—with its angels half in ecstatic adoration over the "Lily of Eden," and half in human playfulness—a sketch which seems to combine the sentiment of Keble's "Christian Year"* with the frank realities of a humble nursery. Besides this sketch, Sir John Savile has presented the gallery with fifty-nine small copies in oil-colour of pictures by Velasquez at Madrid, which, however, are not yet on view to the public. They were painted by Mr. Molony, an English gentleman who first went to Spain as an officer in the army of General Evans, and subsequently settled at Madrid, where he was a great favourite and well known, especially to the English colony. Mr. Molony is at present living in London, and in a very precarious state of health. It is to be hoped that when these copies are exhibited room will also be found for showing the collection of forty-five water-colour copies from pictures in the Prado Gallery which was presented in 1886 by Dr. E. J. Longton, Southport. The public would then have ample means of studying the Spanish school—at second-hand.

* Ave Maria! blessed maid!
Lily of Eden's fragrant shade,
Who can express the love
That nurtur'd thee so pure and sweet,
Making thy heart a shelter meet
For Jesus' holy Dove?

The Dutch and Flemish Schools.

Of the accessions to the Dutch school the most welcome, in our opinion, is the portrait by Frans Hals, bequeathed by Mr. Decimus Burton (1251), of which we gave a sketch in last week's *Budget*. Hitherto this dashing painter has been represented in the Gallery by a single and insignificant "Portrait of a Woman" (1021)—a picture which gives no idea of the artist's "forthright craftsman's hand." The present portrait—presumably of the artist himself—is neither so finished nor so fascinating as the magnificent "Laughing Cavalier" in Sir R. Wallace's collection, which was at the last "Old Masters;" but there is upon it a stamp of power and individuality, alike in conception and treatment, which makes it one of the most interesting portraits in the Gallery. Another bequest of Mr. Decimus Burton hangs close by—"A Fruit Piece" (1252) by Francis Snyders (1579-1659). The picture of a grinning monkey eating apples and of large green pumpkins in the foreground is not particularly attractive. But it is better than nothing; and there is no other work in the Gallery by the man who is generally considered the most powerful of the Flemish animal-painters, and whose talents won for him the warm friendship and admiration of Rubens. Three other pictures of "still life"—all gifts from Sir John Savile—may be noticed in this collection. Two of them—on the opposite wall of the Dutch room—are valuable as being by very rare masters—namely, Jan Van de Velde, of Haarlem, perhaps the uncle of the well-known sea-painter; and H. Steenwyck—not to be confused with the painter of church interiors (see 1132). The Van de Velde (1255) shows the materials, apparently, for a "lemon squash." The lemons hardly look inviting, but the green hock glass—such as one still buys in Germany—is brilliantly painted. The Steenwyck (1256) is a small panel, covered with a shell, a Japanese sword, a skull, a lamp, a book, a horn, a vase, and other objects usual in these old curiosity studies. The other still-life picture—belonging to the French school, and hanging in Room XIV.—is composed of simpler objects, showing merely a loaf of brown bread and a bottle of wine, spread out on a piece of old newspaper. This simple subject agrees with the humble circumstances of the painter, Jean Baptiste Simeon Chardin (1699-1779), who was the son of a Paris carpenter. Visitors to the Louvre will be familiar with the unobtrusively painted interiors of this master; but it was as a painter of still life that he was chiefly famous among his contemporaries, and Sir John Savile's gift is a welcome addition to our somewhat scanty show of French pictures.

Returning now into the large Dutch room (X) two important figure pieces remain to be noticed. The first is a female portrait by Bartholomew Van der Helst (1248), which was purchased recently out of the Clarke Fund. The sitter belonged to the Braganza family. So prematurely demure is this plain little girl that (in spite of the fact that her yellow hair is "down" and that she wears a little round "nursery cap") she is dignified with the title of "A Lady." But she is every inch a lady in her rich brocade dress, pearl necklace, and costly feathers. This portrait is a valuable accession, for the one by the same artist previously in the Gallery (140) was not an adequate representation of a master whom Reynolds preferred as a portrait painter to Rembrandt. Fine portraits by Rembrandt, Van der Helst, and Frans Hals may now be studied together in the National Gallery, and "nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the strong concentrated light and the deep gloom of Rembrandt and the contempt of chiaroscuro peculiar to his rival, except the contrast between the rapid sketchy touch of Hals and the careful finish and founding of Van der Helst." The portrait by the latter was bought at the Everett sale; on the same day—though from a different collection (Gatton Park) was bought "The Card Players"—a picture which the auctioneer attributed to Rembrandt, but which is now officially ascribed to his pupil, Nicolas Maas (1632-1693). This ascription is now generally accepted; and the visitor to the National Gallery may compare three pictures (153, 159, and 207) by the same master. Those, however, are small pieces of *genre*. This one belongs rather to the painter's later period, when he seems to have become chiefly a portrait painter. The faces of the card-players are decidedly uncomely; but the painting is very forcible, and in the present position of the picture—on the line to the right of Vandyck's large Charles I.—the visitor sees the effects of light and shade to admirable advantage. Finally, in this room we have to notice, on a screen, an "unknown" Dutch "Portrait of a Gentleman" (1243). The gentleman is a plain, thick-lipped young man, but he himself and all his surroundings are delightfully prim and trim—from his steeple-hat and every hair of his head to his glove and arm-rest,

A SCOTCH PRECEDENT FOR THE WHITECHAPEL HORROR.

IN the reign of James I. of Scotland, there was born in East Lothia, a village a few miles from Edinburgh, Sawney Beane, the son of poor, but hard working people. Evincing from boyhood a hatred of all labour, and displaying every kind of vicious quality, he at an early age abandoned his home and fled to Galloway. He was accompanied by a fit companion for his crimes in the person of a young woman a native of the same village. The home of this pair was in a cave of about a mile in length and of considerable breadth, the mouth of which was washed by the sea, the tide sometimes penetrating the cave a distance of 200 yards. The victims were waylaid under cover of night on their way from country fairs, or, in the case of isolated travellers across the country, were openly attacked in daylight. The same soul-sickening mutilation was inflicted in each case; the abdomen was cut open, and the entrails dragged out, and the body carried to the cave. To prevent detection they murdered every traveller they robbed, and for years they continued their horrible calling. In this manner, the chronicler tells us, they lived until they had eight sons and six daughters, eighteen grandsons, and fourteen granddaughters—all the offspring of incest. After a long career of murder the gang were captured by King James, who, roused to action by the long immunity of the criminals from detection, headed a body of troops, and succeeded with bloodhounds in unearthing from the cave the whole vile tribe, to whom was meted out a death agreeable with the life they had led. The men, says the historian, had their entrails thrown into the fire, their hands and legs were severed from their bodies, and they were permitted to bleed to death. The mother of the whole crew, the daughters, and grandchildren, after being spectators of the death of the men, were cast into three separate fires and consumed to ashes.

BLOODHOUNDS AS DETECTIVES.

FOR centuries the bloodhound has been employed as a detective. In ancient days he is supposed to have been introduced by the Normans to trace deer-stealers who broke their stringent forest laws. Wallace and Bruce were both hunted by these hounds; and an old MS. tells how Bruce was sought for by Edward I. :—

The King Edward with horse and hound him sought.

Dr. Johannes Caius, one of the earliest writers on dogs, says that during his day these animals were used in tracking criminals. And during the times of Border raiders they were employed to trace the bold Moss-troopers who had swept down from over the Scottish Border. In one of the ballads it is told how Richard Musgrave

By wily turns and desperate bounds,
Had baffled Piercy's best bloodhounds.

Nearly a century ago the Thrapston Association for the Prosecution of Felons had a trained bloodhound, specially to chase sheep-stealers. Youatt tells how that on one occasion in order to test the dog a man was given an hour's start, but it secured him in an hour and a half concealed in a tree nearly fifteen miles from home. Another instance has been recorded how that a Mr. Lawrence, who was well-known as a sportsman early in the present century, had to discharge a groom, who, out of revenge, returned to the stables and mutilated a favourite hunter. He was traced by means of a bloodhound for twenty miles, the hound finding the fellow in bed, who, seeing escape impossible, confessed his crime. Poachers have often been traced by bloodhounds, as have fugitive slaves in America and Cuba. During the wars in Ireland they were employed to discover those who had fled to the bogs and wilds from their foes, and pages might be written illustrative of the marvellous scenting power, under almost every variety of circumstance, of the bloodhound. One of the most recent cases was that at Blackburn about twelve years ago, when Fish, who had murdered a little girl, was convicted by a hound.

The question at once arises as to how the services of bloodhounds can be secured as speedily as possible after a crime is discovered. In such a matter as this, time is all important, for though we should not despair of following a trail some hours after it was made, and it had been traversed by hundreds of other trails, yet the fresher it is, the more certain to succeed. It would be inadvisable for the police to keep the dogs themselves, for as soon as the present scare has passed away the animals would probably be neglected. But at once a register of all bloodhounds could be made, and an arrangement come to with the owners, so that they could be at the disposal of the police whenever required. A small subsidy would be money well spent. At the present time there are kennels of bloodhounds at the South Lambeth-road, in Kensington, at Dulwich, Putney, Regent's Park, and, we believe, in the E.C. district. On Sunday morning any of these could have been secured in a couple of hours at most, and there is every probability that if such had been done the culprit or culprits might have been safely in Newgate ere London had known one word of this its latest horror. Surely the thing is worth a trial, and we doubt not Mr. Mark Beaufoy, of Lambeth, or Mr. E. Nichols, of Kensington, or, in fact, any bloodhound owner, would place their dogs at the disposal of the police authorities under proper conditions. Steps should be taken at once in this direction. It will be of comparatively little use acting after the murder is committed—we mean the making of arrangements should not be left until then, but the owners of dogs should be seen and a list of those available hung in every police-station, with directions as to how they can be most speedily secured. If bloodhounds could be employed to hunt escaped slaves and law-made criminals, surely there need be no compunction as to their use for brutal murderers.

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At Home and Abroad.

It is asserted in Berlin that Professor Geficken informed the examining magistrate by whom he was interrogated that he had been authorized by the late Emperor Frederick to publish the diary three months after the death of his Majesty.

It is understood that the Emperor William will pay his projected visit to the Pope on the morning of the 12th inst., the day after his Majesty's arrival in Rome.

General Boulanger will return to Paris to-morrow, and will leave a few days later for Dordogne, in order to preside at a banquet to be given in his honour at Périgueux. He will afterwards come back to Paris, in order to be in his seat in the Chamber at the reassembling of Parliament.

At a meeting of miners held at St. Etienne last night, it was resolved to discontinue the strike.

The revenue in New Zealand derived from Customs during the past six months fell short of the estimates by £29,000.

The Traders' Bank of Chicago has suspended payment. Its capital amounts to £400,000 and the liabilities are about £250,000. A receiver has been appointed.

A Cairo telegram states that Osman Digna disapproves of the investment of Suakin, and has declined to allow his force to assist in the attack. Dissensions are said to be rife among the rebel leaders on the Nile.

The Democrats of Texas have nominated Mr. Roger Q. Mills (father of Mr. Mills, author of the Tariff Bill) for a seat in Congress. The nomination took place yesterday at Wace with great enthusiasm.

Last night the Merthyr and Aberdare Liberal Associations finally adopted Mr. Ffoulkes Griffiths as their candidate.

In the course of the race for the Autumn Handicap of £500 at Hamilton Park yesterday, Mr. Merry's Abu Klea and Mr. Watson's Domina Sylva fell, and the jockeys of both were seriously injured.

A number of negroes who had been taken to Brussels to be exhibited in the pleasure grounds of the Exhibition have been sent home by the Belgian authorities. The English Government has thanked the Belgian Government for the kindness shown to these unfortunates.

The revenue of New South Wales for the last quarter amounted to £2,242,000, being an increase of £373,000 on the corresponding quarter of last year. The revenue for the twelve months ending on September 30 amounted to £9,084,000, being an increase of £896,000 over last year.

Yesterday twelve bands competed in the second day's contest at the Irish Exhibition, Olympia. They were principally from northern counties. The awards were as follows:—Staleybridge Borough Band, first prize; Rushden Temperance Band, second prize; and Batley Old Band, third prize.

The contract for the execution of the works for the improvement of Naples, consisting in the demolition of the old quarters of the city and the erection of new ones for the poor, has been adjudicated to a group of Italian bankers for three millions sterling. The works are to be completed within ten years.

The *Riforma* states that the recent mission of Captain Cecchi to Zanzibar has had successful results. The Sultan showed himself very favourably disposed towards Italy, and as soon as the present difficulties on the coast have been settled, the question between Italy and Zanzibar will be definitely arranged.

Between the 1st of April and the 29th of September the Exchequer receipts amounted to £38,157,865, as compared with £37,677,276 in the corresponding period of the last financial year; and the expenditure to £41,314,423, as against £41,202,208. On Saturday last the Treasury balances stood at £1,944,300, and on the same date last year at £1,551,175.

In consequence of the state of affairs in the East African territory, in which the Universities' Mission to Central Africa is working, Bishop Smythies has determined to return to Zanzibar on the 12th of October. The Bishop hopes to be able to pass through to the mission stations now cut off from communication with the coast.

Yesterday the seventh international congress of Americanists, or inquirers into the pre-Columbian history, ethnology, &c., of the American Continent, was opened at Berlin, in the large hall of the Rathhaus, before a brilliant gathering of European archæologists. The last meeting of the kind was held at Turin two years ago.

In yesterday's sitting of the American Senate Mr. Jones (Nevada) proposed a resolution requesting the President to negotiate treaties with Great Britain and Mexico for the exclusion of Chinese from the North American continent, and for preventing them entering the United States from either Great Britain or Mexico or their dependencies.

Yesterday at the Middlesex sessions, Elsie Balmain was convicted of having stolen a sum of money, the property of her husband. The husband, who is a house painter, was absent from home for some days on business, and when he returned he found that the accused had stolen the money and had gone away. She was traced to Ramsgate and arrested. Sentence was deferred.

The death is announced of Captain Macdonald Bourchier, at the age of seventy-five years. The deceased, who was the only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Bourchier, entered the service in 1827; served during part of the operations of 1840 on the coast of Syria, and was present at the blockade of Alexandria. He retired with the rank of commander in 1862.

It is stated that at a late secret meeting of the Emin Pasha Committee at Berlin it was resolved that the despatch of the expedition must depend on the situation along the Zanzibar coast, which at present is certainly not of a very encouraging kind. The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Carl Peters, was attended, among others, by Lieutenant Wissmann and Dr. Junker.

The National Pomological Exhibition was opened yesterday in Vienna with great ceremony by the Emperor. The exhibition stalls, tastefully arranged, have been erected round the large skating ground of the Eislaufverein. All the Austrian provinces are represented, and about two thousand landed proprietors, among them many peasants, exhibit more than ten thousand different species of fruit.

The Registrar-General reports that the death-rate in London last week, when the deaths were 94 below the average in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years, was 16.0 per thousand, as compared with 16.2 and 15.8 in the two preceding weeks. During the quarter ended on Saturday last, the death-rate averaged 16.2 per 1,000, and was 3.4 below the mean rate for the corresponding periods of the ten years 1878-87.

A working man applied to the presiding magistrate at the Southwark police-court yesterday for advice as to what remedy he had against an itinerant vendor of meat, who sold him horseflesh for beef. The meat in question was purchased as beef for 4*d.* a pound, and a butcher to whom the purchaser showed it stated that it was horseflesh. The magistrate directed a police-constable to inquire into the case.

THE IDENTITY OF THE EAST-END VICTIMS.

Doubts about the Berner-street Case.

Considerable doubt is thrown upon the identification of the Berner-street victim by Mrs. Malcolm. The coroner himself was doubtful about Mrs. Malcolm's statement, and now the Central News states that an old artilleryman, who had lived for the past three years with Eliza Stride—otherwise known as "Long Liz"—averred yesterday afternoon that he had identified Stride's body at the mortuary without any difficulty. She was, according to his statement, last seen alive on Saturday night at 32, Flower and Dean-street, between six and seven o'clock, when she was in good health. She was of cleanly habits, and had apparently been well educated in her own language—Swedish. He lived with her at 35, Devonshire-street down to five months ago, when they moved to No. 36 in the same street. She was quiet and industrious, but was sometimes the worse for drink. Before her marriage she was a domestic servant near Hyde Park, and afterwards she and her husband kept a coffee-shop and boarding-house in Poplar. She lost her husband in the *Princess Alice* disaster, as well as two children, one of whom was drowned in the father's arms. She herself escaped by climbing up a rope as the vessel was sinking. When she became a widow she sold the coffee-shop and went to live in Cannon-street-road. She frequently attended the Swedish church in Princes-street. The man with whom she afterwards lived believes that her surviving children (she said she had had nine) are being brought up in the country at a school connected with the Swedish church. The woman had no relatives in England, but she said that she had a brother-in-law practising as a surgeon in Kent. It is understood that the police are in communication with the brother-in-law.

The Mitre-square Victim Identified.

Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, a labouring man, giving the name of John Kelly, 55, Flower and Dean-street—a common lodging-house—entered the Bishopsgate-street police-station, and stated that he believed that the woman who had been murdered in Mitre-square was his "wife." He was taken to the mortuary in Golden-lane, and there identified her as the woman, to whom he subsequently admitted he was not married, but with whom he had cohabited for seven years. Kelly, who was considerably affected, spoke quite unreservedly, and gave a full statement as to his own movements and those of the ill-fated woman, as to whose identity he was quite positive. In this statement he was borne out by the deputy of the lodging-house, Frederick Wilson, who knew the poor woman quite well, and who had just seen the body. Kelly, in answer to questions, stated that the last time he saw her—referring to her as "Kate"—was on Saturday afternoon. The last meal she had with him was a breakfast which had been obtained by the pledging of his boots for *2s. 6d.* He was then asked if he knew the murdered woman's name, and if he could explain the meaning of the initials "T. C." on her arm. He replied that Thomas Conway was the name of her husband, but he could not state whether Conway was dead or alive, or how long, in the latter case, she had been living away from him. He further stated that he and the murdered woman were "both Londoners," and that the latter was born at Bermondsey. They had just returned from hopping at a place about two miles from Coxheath, in Kent. He and "Kate" had, he said, gone through many hardships together, but while she was with him he "would not let her do anything bad." He was asked if he knew whether the woman had any relatives besides the daughter mentioned, to which he replied that "Kate's" sister was living in Thrawl-street, Spitalfields, with a man who sold farthing books in Liverpool-street.

A Side Light on Lives of Despair.

While the visible excitement over the murders actually perpetrated is dying down somewhat, the dread of the mysterious murderer is deepening. Upon the unhappy class of women from whom the victims have thus far been taken the effect has been profound, as was to have been expected. Pathetic in the extreme, says the *Daily News* reporter, are some of the stories that one hears from those whose benevolent efforts are directed to the reclamation of these unhappy women, especially of those who try to reform when they have got on a little beyond their young womanhood. Said a young missionary woman last evening:—

The terrible difficulty we have to encounter is that of trying to find them work We had last year a very touching case of a woman who seemed sincerely desirous of amending, but who was over the age at which they are usually admitted to homes. After a great deal of difficulty, we found an opening for her, and she went to the home; but some of these places, I am afraid, are managed too rigorously, and the matrons of them are sometimes wanting in sympathy with their inmates, who find it extremely difficult to submit to the discipline. It was the case with this woman. She found the discipline of this place more than she could endure, and she left, but she came to us again, and still seemed sick and weary of the wretched life she led. If she could only find something to do she really would try, but of the "Home" she seemed to have a positive horror. We could find her no work, and she tried charing and washing, and I believe did her earnest best to maintain herself that way. But it was gradual starvation: often we found she was whole days without a bit of food; and those she lived with say that only at the last extremity did she allow herself to be driven again to her old courses. I am afraid, however, she drifted back, but still she would come to our meetings, and would borrow from our library books that you would never imagine she would care to read. She came to a meeting one Tuesday night ill, and scarcely able to stand, and on Thursday she died. The woman who looks after these mission rooms (continued the speaker), was another of the same class, and she used to be an associate of the poor creature murdered in Berner-street. She saw her only last Thursday, and she—that is, the murdered woman—said then that she felt she was coming to some bad end.

HOW TO CATCH THE MURDERER.

More Suggestions by the Public.

The suggestions from the public as to the Whitechapel murders, their perpetrator, and their prevention are becoming positively idiotic. Here are a few examples from the morning papers:—

A hint from Mr. Archibald Forbes.—That the murderer is the victim of a specific contagion, and is avenging himself. Possibly a medical student, from the knowledge of anatomy displayed in the murders.

Try the clairvoyant.—Several correspondents suggest that the spiritualists should be called in. Where are Messrs. Stuart Cumberland and Irving Bishop?

Handwriting expert.—Jack the Ripper's letters may be genuine. Why not have them photographed and widely circulated?

Baby-faced pugilists.—Policemen have beards, bass voices, and big feet. Give the pugilists a chance; there are numbers of well-trained pugilists in Shoreditch and Whitechapel, who are, many of them young, and, as is the custom in their profession, clean-shaved. Twenty game men of this class in women's clothes loitering about Whitechapel would have more chance than any number of heavy-footed policemen.

Jekyll and Hyde.—Possibly the culprit is an army doctor suffering from sunstroke. He has seen the horrible play, lives in Bayswater or North London, in perhaps a decent square or terrace, dresses well. Goes out about 10 P.M. straight to Whitechapel. Commits deed. Home again to breakfast. Wash, brush-up, sleep. Himself again—Dr. Hyde. Meantime, everybody scouring the scene of the tragedy for the usual type of a murderer.

The enterprising newspaper (*½d.*).—Seek the person who profits by the crime. "I venture," says a correspondent, "to affirm that no one will be bold enough to deny that the occurrence of these murders has caused a very large sum of money to be diverted into the pockets of the proprietors of some evening papers. The inference is obvious. The silly season is sillier than was ever known. A syndicate could easily be formed to provide the £20 which Mr. Wynne Baxter's experience as a coroner teaches him is a sufficient inducement to an unscrupulous person, and the amount of 'copy' produced by the expenditure of this moderate sum is practically unlimited."

The lunatic of Leavesden.—Twelve months ago an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Leavesden escaped. The local paper warned females against being out at night in the neighbourhood, as this man was dangerous only to women. Where is he?

The cryptogrammatic dagger.—In examining the chart representing the locality of the Whitechapel murders, says one, it is curious to observe that lines drawn through the spots where the murders were committed assume the exact form of a dagger, the hilt and blade of which pass through the scenes of the sixth, second, first, and third murders, the extremities of the guard making the fourth and fifth. Can this possibly afford a clue to the position of the next atrocity?

At a meeting of the unemployed yesterday, a placard was exhibited bearing the words:—"Whitechapel Murders.—Where are the Police? Looking after the Unemployed!"

ANOTHER GHASTLY DISCOVERY IN LONDON.

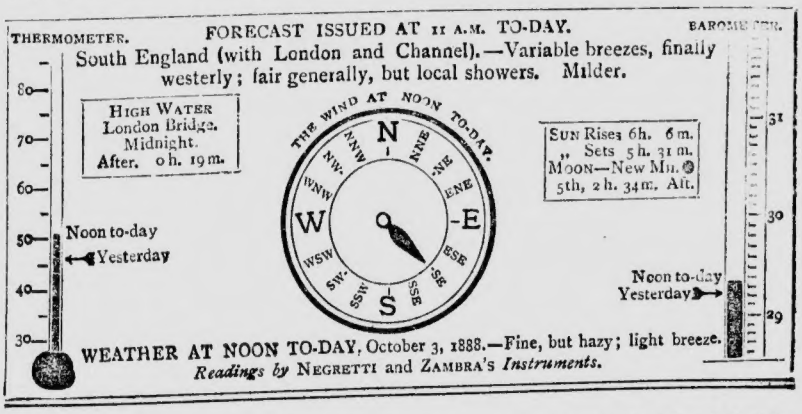
A Mutilated Body at Westminster.

About twenty minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon Frederick Wildborn, a carpenter employed by Messrs. J. Grover and Sons, builders, of Pimlico, who are the contractors for the new Metropolitan Police head-quarters on the Thames Embankment, was working on the foundation, when he came across a neatly done up parcel in one of the cellars. It was opened, and the body of a woman, very much decomposed, was found carefully wrapped in a piece of what is supposed to be a black petticoat. The trunk was without head, arms, or legs, and presented a horrible spectacle. Dr. Bond, the divisional surgeon, and several other medical gentlemen were communicated with, and from what can be ascertained the conclusion has been arrived at by them that these remains are those of a woman whose arms have recently been discovered in different parts of the metropolis. Dr. Nevill, who examined the arm of a woman found a few weeks ago in the Thames, off Ebury Bridge, said on that occasion that he did not think that it had been skilfully taken from the body. This fact would appear to favour the theory that that arm, together with the one found in the grounds of the Blind Asylum in the Lambeth-road last week, belong to the trunk discovered yesterday, for it is stated that the limbs appear to have been taken from it in anything but a skilful manner.

The building which is in course of erection is the new police depôt for London. The builders have been working on the site for some time now, but have only just completed the foundation. It was originally the site for the National Opera-house, and extends from the Thames Embankment through Cannon-row, Parliament-street, at the back of St. Stephen's Club and the Westminster Bridge-station on the District Railway. The prevailing opinion is that to place the body where it was found the person conveying it must have scaled the 8 ft. hoarding which encloses the works, and, carefully avoiding the watchmen who do duty by night, must have dropped it where it was found. The body could not have been where it was found above two or three days, because men are frequently passing the spot. One of the workmen says that it was not there last Friday, because they had occasion to do something at that very spot. It is thought that the person who put the bundle there could not very well have got into the enclosure from the Embankment side, as not only would the risk of detection be very great, but he would stand a good chance of breaking his neck. The parcel must have been got in from the Cannon-row side, a very dark and lonely spot, although within twenty yards of the main thoroughfare. The body is pronounced by medical men to have been that of a remarkably fine young woman. The lower portion from the ribs has been removed. The postmortem examination was held this morning and the result will be made known at the inquest.

THE BRASS BANDS AT THE IRISH EXHIBITION.

On Monday and Tuesday visitors to the Irish Exhibition assisted at a contest in which some seventeen of the most celebrated amateur brass bands of the North of England, and one from Ireland manfully stood up to their desks and played their piece. It was, we believe, the first occasion on which these bands have visited London, and although such a competition was hardly calculated to excite much general interest, the different sets of performers had good audiences on both days, although the weather on the second day was so unfavourable as to necessitate continuing the contest in the main building instead of in the grounds. In this way those who might not have chosen such a means of amusement had the opportunity of listening twelve or fourteen times in rapid succession to one piece of music played with slightly varying degrees of skill. The chief prize (£100) was secured by the Wyke Old Band, and we understand that the leading contestants played on what are called "Prototype" instruments.



SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, *1s. 1½d.*, or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ARRIVAL IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—The Emperor William arrived at the Western Railway station in this city this morning, and was received on the platform by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Grand Dukes. The Austrian Emperor wore the Prussian uniform, with the ribbon and insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle. On the approach of the train, the band played the German National Anthem. The Emperor Francis Joseph raised his hand to his helmet, and as soon as the train stopped, proceeded to the Imperial carriage, on the footboard of which the Emperor William stood awaiting him. His Majesty wore the uniform of the Austrian infantry regiment, of which he is honorary colonel. The two Emperors cordially embraced and kissed each other and shook hands heartily. While exchanging the first words of greeting they remained standing hand in hand. Accompanied by his host, the Emperor William then advanced to the Archducal group, when he shook hands with and kissed the Crown Prince and the Archdukes Charles, Louis, and Albrecht, while the Austrian Emperor shook hands with Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, and Count Bismarck. The various distinguished personages present were introduced to the Emperor William, the German deputations being first presented by Prince Reuss. The two monarchs, walking arm-in-arm, then left the station, followed by the Archdukes and their suites, amid the vociferous cheering of a large crowd assembled outside, and drove to the Hofburg.

ITALY AND THE TURKISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 2.—The Porte has again under consideration the expediency of sending a Circular to the Powers giving its interpretation of Article 10 of the Suez Canal Convention. The Ottoman Government has not yet taken any decision in the matter, owing, it would appear, to the fa t that the issue of the Circular in question would not dispose of Italy's demand for the definition of the Ottoman possessions in Africa. Count de Montebello has made representations to the Porte, urging the speedy signature of the Convention.

HEAVY RAINS IN SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Oct. 3.—Torrential rains have fallen during the last twenty-four hours, and inundations are reported from several places in the canton of Geneva. Considerable disasters are apprehended should the rain continue.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 2.—During the past twenty-four hours ninety-eight fresh cases of yellow fever occurred here, but no deaths have been recorded.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—All this morning's papers warmly welcome the Emperor William's expected arrival this morning, and regard his visit to the Austrian capital as signifying the strengthening of the alliance between the German and Austrian Empires for the maintenance of peace for their people and for Europe.

THE DROUGHT IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.—The drought in Guzerat, Kattywar, and Ahmednuggur is increasing in area. Serious results have already ensued and a famine is apprehended.

MORMON EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The authorities yesterday decided to no longer detain the Mormon emigrants, including fifteen English children, who recently arrived here. They therefore proceeded to Utah.

A BARQUE ASHORE AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 3.—The barque *Harry Bateman*, from New York for Plymouth, with petroleum, went ashore at the west end of the breakwater here at two o'clock this morning.

BRITISH PROTECTORATES IN THE PACIFIC.

A telegram from Auckland says:—Admiral Fairfax has left Tonga on board her Majesty's ship *Calliope*, accompanied by the gunboat *Lizard*, for Samoa. On his way he will call at Savage Island, in order to establish a British protectorate there, in response to the request of the natives.

The *Times*, referring to the announcement published yesterday that Raratonga and the rest of the Hervey group of Pacific islands are to be taken under British protection, says it is one that must be gratifying not only to the Australians but to all who have at heart our interests in that part of the world. These islands were discovered by Cook, and were the scene of some of the greatest missionary triumphs of John Williams. The proper designation of the group is Cook's Islands, the term Hervey having been applied by Williams long after their discovery. A glance at the chart will show the importance of the group, as far as position is concerned. The Cook Islands lie immediately to the south-west of the Society Islands, where French influence prevails, and to the south-east of Samoa, where Germany is striving hard to obtain the mastery. They are separated from Fiji on the west by Tonga, which might with advantage be brought within the sphere of British protection. There are only about nine or ten islands in the whole group, with a population probably not exceeding 8,000. Many of the natives go over to Tahiti as labourers, returning with considerable savings and improved habits. Raratonga, the largest island in the group, is one of the most beautiful islands in the Pacific.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

Nothing has yet transpired as to the result of Dr. Geffcken's judicial examination in Hamburg, writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, beyond the fact that his case has been set down for trial before the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig, though when this trial is likely to be held does not appear. Meanwhile, the offer of bail has been refused, though it is said that earnest representations on the subject were made at Friedrichsruhe by the friends of Dr. Geffcken, whose health is by no means of the best. One journal states that he is prepared to show that in publishing the Diary he was acting by express authority of the Emperor Frederick, but this remains to be seen. For the rest rumour and conjecture are meanwhile in possession of the field.

THE MURDERS IN LONDON.

THE DISCOVERY AT WESTMINSTER.

We are no nearer a satisfactory discovery in the matter of the murders in Whitechapel. Every day, and in every edition, the story is always the same. No arrests, or, if there are, they are only followed by discharges. In the other case, that of the discovery of remains at Westminster, the police are pursuing their inquiries, but nothing of a definite character has transpired with regard to identity. Considerable excitement was caused at the site this morning shortly before ten o'clock through the crane on the top of the scaffolding falling over, without, however, doing injury to any one. This attracted a large crowd of people to the place, and the rumour was set abroad that other portions of the body had been discovered. The driver of the engine of the crane had, it appears, a marvellous escape, leaping from the engine as it was falling, and alighting on a platform. He sustained nothing worse than some bruises on his leg.

THE NEWS THAT PAYS.

The public taste is clearly shown by the manner in which some of the morning newspapers deal with the London tragedies. Possibly no two papers have to-day gauged more accurately the taste of the masses than the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Chronicle*, and they each devote this morning eight columns to the details of the murders. In contrast they polish off the Church Congress, with its presidential address by the Bishop of Manchester, and the philosophical paper by Mr. Balfour on "The Religion of Humanity," in a quarter of a column. So much for the relative importance in the estimation of the newspaper-reading public of brutal crime and the great problems of life, present and future.

TAKEN FROM "TRUTH."

A large gymnasium, fitted up on the German system, has recently been erected at Osborne, for the benefit of the younger members of the Royal family, and the Queen has now decided to have a similar one at Balmoral.

The sensational story of the "narrow escape" of the Princess of Wales and her daughters was so extravagant an exaggeration that one may almost describe it as fiction. The party were never in any danger whatever, and the statement in a romancing weekly paper that the Queen telegraphed on Sunday to congratulate the Princess on her escape is an invention.

The Princess of Wales has invited the Queen of Hanover and her eldest daughter, Princess Marie (with whom the Duke of Connaught was desperately in love, but she refused him twice), to visit her at Sandringham during next winter.

There is a strong suspicion at Belgrade that if King Milan gets rid of Queen Nathalie he will marry his friend Madame Christics, who could easily procure a divorce from her accommodating husband, who is his Majesty's private secretary. Madame Christics is very handsome and very clever, and a few weeks ago she left Belgrade for Constantinople, carrying off with her the superb diamonds and other Crown jewels which the King recently gave to her.

I learn that the Duc d'Aumale was last week shot by accident in the face and on the back of the left hand while out with some friends at Wood Norton, his place in Worcestershire. One shot struck him close by the left eye.

Mr. Gladstone has been principally employed during the last two months in arranging his public and private correspondence, and I hear that, after having destroyed several thousands of letters, he is now putting those which he has decided to keep in chronological order.

The announcement in a Tory paper that Mr. Dillon's release was due to the intervention of the Queen is simply a stupid fabrication.

I see that we are threatened with a boy-preacher from America—a sort of clerical Hofmann, who at the age of eleven is able to hold congregations spell-bound "for hours," preaches "the most brilliant and profound sermons," and is credited with one thousand "conversions."

THE BAPTIST UNION.—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

This morning the Rev. Dr. Clifford, of London, delivered his presidential address at the meeting of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland at Huddersfield. Taking for his subject "The New City of God; or, the Primitive Christian Faith as a Social Gospel," he dealt at length with all the social problems that are agitating men's minds, remarking that one of the worst features of the schemes of State Socialists was their beggarly account of the man Jesus, who was the natural friend of social outcasts.

RELEASE OF A SOLICITOR.

Sir James Hannen, sitting as vacation judge to-day, had before him an application for release by Mr. G. W. Crowther, a solicitor, who has been a prisoner in Holloway Gaol for nearly three months. Mr. Crowther was committed for contempt of court in disobeying an order directing him to pay £45 to Mr. J. Holland. It was now stated that Mr. Crowther was penniless, but that if he was released he would after a month pay £1 a week off the debt and costs. Sir James Hannen made an order for his release.

SUICIDE OF A SEXTON IN A CHURCH.

The sexton of the parish church at Colnbrook, Bucks, an elderly man named Brandon, was found to have committed suicide yesterday in the church. He left home between eight and nine in the morning for the ostensible purpose of attending to his duties at the church, and three or four hours later was found there lifeless, having destroyed himself by hanging.

JOSEF HOFMANN.

A private communication from Eisteneck, where little Hofmann is still staying with his parents, confirms the report that his contract with Mr. Henry Abbey is broken. Hofmann's father had agreed to the very handsome terms offered by the American manager, and he was expected to pass through early in November on his way to New York. After the contract was signed, however, little Hofmann was taken to Berlin, where he was seen by an eminent doctor, who positively forbade him to appear in public for at least a year. *Père* Hofmann hesitated for some time, but the doctor was insistent, and the father finally decided to break the contract. So little Hofmann will be a year older before he again appears in the concert-room.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY IN CLERKENWELL.

An impudent robbery is reported from Clerkenwell. George Ring, seventy-eight years of age, a pensioner, drew his pension on Monday. Returning early yesterday morning to his home at 15, Vineyard-gardens, Clerkenwell, he was set upon by some men, who, he says, knocked him down and robbed him of 16s., after which they made off. He was found injured in the street, and was subsequently conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, where he now lies, suffering from a fractured leg.

MR. IRVING ON THE DRAMA.

Mr. Henry Irving was last evening entertained by the Edinburgh Pen and Pencil Club, in the Waterloo Hotel. Mr. Low, of Heriot's Hospital, presided, and proposed "Mr. Irving and the Drama." In reply, Mr. Irving said he was always proud to speak for the drama, and in this connection he wished to be understood as meaning the acted drama. We were told that the present was an age of decadence, that in the good old days not specified things were very different; that then the stage was indeed worthy, and such like. He did not believe a word of it. Leaving the luminaries of certain periods, the Garricks and the Keans, the average of acting was now, he believed, better than ever it was—the presentation of plays was incomparably better, and theatres and actors had increased thirty-fold. It had been generally believed that the art in which Burbage, and Betterton, and Garrick, and Henderson, preceded the Kembles, the Keans, the Macreadys, and many others, was a great, a profound, and a delicate art. Surely it was as grand an achievement to perform poetically or humorously on the subtle and matchless instrument of mind and body—the human frame—as to enact the deeds and passions of humanity with oils and pigments, or by means of the sounds of an orchestra. Nevertheless, spiteful and irresponsible writers would deny indiscriminately to all histrionics any valid status or grade in art. This was an age of progress, and the art of the actor was progressing with the other arts. We should not listen to the croakers. Their words were not true; they closed their eyes wilfully and blindly, and caricatured the stage of to-day when they said the art of acting was no more. In most ways actors of to-day were in advance of those by whose labour they had been enabled to rise, and the progress would not cease with them, but those who followed would keep up the great tradition of the advance of man.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The will, with two codicils, of Sir John Hardy, Bart., J.P., late of Dunstall Hall, Stafford, and formerly of 7, Carlton House-terrace, who died on July 9 last, was proved on September 28 by Sir Reginald Hardy, Bart., Gerald Holbeck Hardy, and Lawrence Hardy, the sons and executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £1,032,482. The testator, after stating that, by an indenture of settlement, his mansion house Dunstall Hall, and certain lands and messuages in Stafford, are, subject to his life interest, settled on his son Reginald, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, successively in tail male, leaves all his other freehold and copyhold lands and hereditaments in the county of Stafford and elsewhere, and all his pictures and statuary, upon the like trusts and conditions as contained in the said indenture. He gives all his shares and interest in the Low Moor Company and all the funds comprised in his marriage settlement (his wife, Lady Laura Hardy, having predeceased him) to his three sons, and £20,000 to his son Gerald. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves as to two-fifths thereof, upon trust, for his son Reginald for life, and then to his children as he shall appoint: one-fifth each to his two sons Gerald Holbeck and Lawrence, upon the like trusts; and the remaining one-fifth between his said three sons.

THE POISONING OF HORSES BY NOXIOUS PLANTS.

The poisoning of horses belonging to Mr. William Gray, farmer, Gamlingay, and some valuable cattle, through eating some wild plant, as referred to recently, has now been further investigated. It was supposed by Mr. J. Hamson, the botanical secretary of the Bedfordshire Natural History Society, to whom the evidence was submitted, that the fatal plant was probably the lesser spearwort (ranunculus flammula), which is undoubtedly very poisonous, and grows in considerable quantities in the meadows in which the horses were grazing. There was, however, no actual proof that the horses did eat this weed; moreover, it is well known that cattle have grazed in meadows containing this plant for generations without being any the worse. Mr. Hamson has now received information which throws quite a new complexion on the affair. It has transpired that just prior to the death of the horses they had been eating tares, and among these tares was a quantity of another deadly poisonous plant—namely, the arable-land crowfoot (ranunculus arvenis), locally known as "beggar's lice." There are well-established records of cattle being killed by this plant, with all the appearances in the stomach that were presented in the cases of the horses in question.

The Commander-in-Chief has intimated his intention of making the official annual inspection of the Aldershot forces to-morrow, and seeing them put through the new attack, which has been recently practised with the sanction of Lord Wolseley.

Prince Tshasamatz es Sultaneh, the Special Envoy of the Shah, has arrived at Baku, in order to greet the Tzar on behalf of his Persian Majesty.

At two o'clock this morning William Lewis, a cabman, residing at 23, Kenton-street, was driving home, when the horse took fright. Lewis was thrown from his seat and received such injuries that he died soon afterwards.

Professor Carnelly, of University College, Dundee, has been elected professor of chemistry in Aberdeen University. This is the oldest chair of chemistry in Scotland, and is worth from £900 to £1,000 a year.

A Berlin financial paper says it is stated in Court circles that the Empress Frederick intends to start for England within the next few days, instead of a fortnight hence, as originally arranged.

There died on the 3rd of September, at Bombay, an officer who had served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855—namely, Deputy Surgeon-General (ranking as Colonel) Robert Augustus Chapple, at the age of fifty-six.

On Monday morning there died in Berlin, at the age of sixty-nine, Dr. Ludwig Hahn, who played a prominent part in the semi-official journalism of Prussia. Attached to the Ministry of the Interior, he was for many years chief of the Prussian Press Bureau, and furnished the Conservative press with the watchword in all questions of home policy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 26th ult., at the Town Church, St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, by the Rev. G. E. Lee, M.A., Rector, Edward Oxenford Preston, of St. Margaret's, Twickenham, to Isabel Maud, fourth daughter of the late William Philpott.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS BETTER.—AMERICANS DULL.

In the open market this morning there is a strong demand for accommodation in the shape of short loans, owing to this being pay day in the Consol market, and 4 per cent. is freely paid for advances for the day, while the Bank of England is again doing a fair business in advances as well as discounts. The discount rate remains firm, and little or nothing is done below 4 per cent., while even at that rate brokers do not care to work except subject to an alteration in the official minimum on Thursday. There is less apprehension at the moment with regard to further shipments of gold to the Argentine Republic in the immediate future.

Little or no improvement is shown in the amount of business transacted on the Stock Exchange, the general disposition apparently being to await the development of events in the Money Market. There is a rather better tone than was the case yesterday, however, and in most directions the changes are to higher prices. Consols are steady without material change, but in the Home Railway market there is a general recovery, most marked in Caledonian and Sheffield Deferred. The Midland Company has an increase in its traffic of £3,991, but the augmentation in the case of the North Eastern is no more than £22. Foreign Government Bonds are the turn higher, though there is an absence of anything like activity. Costa Rica are dull. American Railroads are weak, chiefly owing to the small amount of business passing. New York Central shares have been rather offered, also Lake Shore shares, but otherwise there is hardly anything doing. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have been inquired for to a slight extent, and Mexican railway issues are slightly better. Diamond and Copper Mining shares are dull.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened weak, but advanced in the early dealings, Richmond and West Point leading. Prices afterwards declined ½ to 1½, but quickly rallied. The closing was rather weak, the final prices being much the same as the opening.

The list of applications for the £450,000 Six per Cent. Debentures of the Rosario City Improvements Company (Limited) has been closed.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Caledonian and Sheffield Deferred ⅜, Hull and Barnsley, Brighton Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ¼, North British Deferred ¼, the Preferred ⅛, and Chatham Ordinary ⅛. *Declined*: Great Western, North Western, and Midland ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Argentine Treasury ½, Egyptian Unified, Preference, and Daira ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Italian and Mexican ⅛, Peruvian 1870 and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16 *Declined*: Costa Rica A ½, the B ¼, and Turkish Group 4 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Alien*: Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼. *Fallen*: Illinois Central ½, New York Central ⅜, Lake Shore, Northern Pacific Preference, and Union Pacific ¼, Central Pacific, Denver Ordinary, Louisville and Nashville, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Pennsylvania shares, and Wabash Preference ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Nitrate shares ¼, Mexican First and Second Preference ⅛, Grand Trunk First, Second, and Third Preference ⅛. *Declined*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛.

Anglo-American Telegraph Preference is up 1, the Ordinary ¼, Allsopp's shares ⅛, Mason and Barry and Imperial Ottoman Bank shares 1-16; but Namaqua, Rio Tinto, and De Beers are down ⅛, Mysore Gold ⅛, Montana and Cape 1-16.

The total traffic receipts of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company's Railways and Canals (exclusive of joint lines), from the 1st July to September 23, 1888, amounted to £444,195, as compared with £454,667 from 1st July to 25th September, 1887. The total expenses, including rents, toll, duty, &c. (exclusive of joint lines), from July 1 to September 23, 1888, were £251,926, as against £243,710 from July 1 to September 25, 1887. Allowing for the extra days, the receipts show an increase of £1,128, and the expenses an increase of £13,716, making a loss in net revenue of £12,588.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—More doing. Sales, 8,000. Prices steady for better grades of American, but barely steady for the lower qualities. Futures two points higher for October, but unchanged for others. October, 4 21-42; October-November, 28-29; November-December, 25; December-January, 23; January-February, 23; February-March, 24; March-April, 25; April-May, 25; April-May, 26; May-June, 28; June-July, 30. No tenders.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100	¼
New Consols 2¾	99¼	⅜
Reduced 3 p.c.	99½	100
Local Loan Stock	102	½
New 2½ per Cent	93½	4½
India 3½ per Cent	103¼	1¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rs.	72⅜	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	99½	100
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	xd
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	100	1 xd
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	113¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p.c.	102	2
Do. Hard Dols	92½	3
Do. Treasury	96	7½x1
Austrian Gold	89	91 xd
Do. Silver	87	9
Brazilian 1875	103	4
B. Ayres 6p.c.	99	101 x1
Do. Cedulas I.	6¼	4¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A	9⅞	3
Do. B	9½	2
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	¼
Do. Unified	84⅛	⅛
Do. Preference	102	⅜
Do. Daira Sanlet	7⅜	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnte	81¼	⅛ x1
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnte	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	81⅝	2
Hung. Gold Rente	81⅝	3⅛
Italian	95¼	¼
Mexican Convertec	39⅜	40⅜
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	23	⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	26¼	½
Portuguese	6⅜	⅜
Russian 1873	98¼	½
Spanish 4 p.c.	71⅛	4 xd
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	25	½
Group 2	15 6/8	¾
Group 3	15	¼
Group 4	8⅛	5⅛
4½ p.c. 1871	96½	7½
5 p.c. Defence	8⅛	3
5 p.c. Priority	73¼	4¼ xd
Uruguay Unified	49½	1½
Virginia Funded	103⅛	10½
U.S. 4½ p.c.		
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	113	⅛ xd
Great Eastern	70⅞	1⅛
Great Northern	116½	17⅛
Ditto A	102½	3⅛
Great Western	150½	¼
Hull and Barnsley	35¾	¼
Lanc. and York	119	20
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	134⅛	⅛
Chatham (Ordinary)	24¾	⅛
Do. Preferences	104⅛	3
North Western	163¼	70
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	71⅛	2½
Do. A	37½	½
Met. Consolidated	74⅛	5¼
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	34¼	5¼
Midland	134¾	¾
North British Pref.	75⅛	¾
Do. Def.	50⅜	⅜
North Eastern	159¾	60
North Stafford	110½	11½
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	112⅜	⅛
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	50½	¼
Can. Pacific Share	36¼	¾
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	99⅜	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	20½	¼
Do. Pref.	53⅛	6
Illinois Shares	120⅛	1⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	25¼	6
Louis. and Nash.	62⅜	⅞
Mex. Cen. Bonds	6¼	8¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13	⅛
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112¾	¼
New York Ontario	17⅛	¼
Erie Shares	30¼	1
Do. Sec. Mort.	101	⅛
Norfolk & West. Pre	53⅛	⅜
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M	41¼	⅛
North. Pacific Pref	62¼	3¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	57⅜	⅜
Phil. and Read. Sh	27⅛	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	64	⅛
Wabash Preferred	20¼	6¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	45¼	6¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	11¾	⅛
Do. First Pref.	60⅜	⅜
Do. Second Pre	48¾	¼
Do. Third Pref.	27⅜	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	71	⅛
Mexican Ordinary	50	¼
Do First Pre	121	¼
Ob. do. and Pref	82	½
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	⅜
Varna 3 per cent	7⅛	⅜
Nitrate Railway	27	⅛
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	1¼
City Bank	204½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¾	⅜
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅛
London and County	35⅛	6¼
Union of London	49	1
London and West.	66¼	7¼
London Joint Stock	39	42
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bank S. Afric	51	2
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	⅛
Mysore shares	3⅛	⅜
Ooregums	1⅜	¼
Cape Copper	5⅛	⅜ xd
Namaqua	3⅛	¼
Mason and Barry	11¼	12
Rio Tinto	23	¼
Montana £1 shares	1⅛	2
De Beers	30½	¼
Kimberley Cent	35¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	48	½
Do. Pref.	80	¼
Brazilian Submarine	13¼	½
Direct Uni. States	10⅜	⅜
Eastern	12¼	⅛
Ditto Extension	23	½
United Telephone	13⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅛	⅜
TRAMWAYS	STC	
London Gen. Om.	198	203
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	19
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	251	6
New River, New	349	54
Sthwrk. & Vauxhal	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental	211	14
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. Lt. (49 p.)	3½	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	85⅛	⅛
Guinness and Co.	310	12½
Hotchkiss	10⅛	¼
Bryant and May	15¾	½
Spratt's Patent	9⅝	⅜
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
N. t. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Suez Canal	83	⅛
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	43	5

HOW THE NILE COULD BE "TURNED OFF."

A FAREWELL INTERVIEW WITH STANLEY.

Colonel Colborne, formerly attached to Hicks Pasha's staff, sends to the *Times* an interesting account of an interview he had with Mr. Stanley an hour before he left Shepheard's Hotel, at Cairo, to commence his long journey. Colonel Colborne had read a violent attack on Stanley by Colonel Chaillé Long, formerly attached to Gordon's staff. It attributed to Stanley the intention of seizing the Equatorial provinces for the benefit of Great Britain, under pretence of relieving Emin Bey. To this Stanley replied: "I wish to take the Central African provinces, do I? What bosh! Why, they are not worth taking," he said, with an ironical laugh; "they are not worth taking," he repeated, "at least in the present state of affairs. The difficulty of transport from either coast is too great, and the expense also, to give a return for money. As long as the Nile is closed the Central provinces will never pay, and it will be years before it is open again. Yes, the Central African provinces would be valuable enough were river communication free Of course, if the Nile were open there might be a splendid and most remunerative trade in gum, hides, bees' wax, india-rubber; anything, too, I believe, could be cultivated to perfection in these provinces, and probably the natives would soon learn, when once they got to appreciate the benefit of trading, to grow cotton, tea, perhaps coffee, rice, and the chinchona plant. Some parts are suited well for one kind of plant, other parts for another. Thus cotton would grow nearer the coasts, whereas tea and coffee and the chinchona plant could be cultivated on the slopes. But, as I said before, the true transit for trade is by the Nile."

In the course of further conversation (adds Colonel Colborne) Stanley said, "Do you know that the Nile itself could be turned off with comparative ease? The Victoria Nyanza is on a plateau like an inverted basin. It could be made to trickle over at any point. The present King of Uganda is fond of his liquor; waking up any morning after drinking too much 'mwengi' (plantain wine) overnight, he might have what is called 'a head on him' and feel in a very bad temper. He might then take it into his head to turn off the Nile; he might do this by ordering a thousand or so natives to turn out and continue to drop stones across the Ripon Falls at the top till they were blocked. To do this would be quite possible. I calculate this could be done by the number of men I mention in nine months, for the falls are very narrow. True, the effect of this could be counteracted in a year or so by reservoirs and dykes: but, meanwhile, the population of Egypt would be starved. His father, King Mtesa, once actually contemplated doing this, not with a view of creating mischief, but because he wanted to water some particular tract of land, and for this purpose to make the lake dribble over it."

Again, lighting the stump of his cigar, he now conversed about his probable route and the time he would most likely take to reach Emin. His faithful attendant at last entered, and began to strap up the portmanteau and bag, a sign that the time for departure was at hand. "Tell them," said Stanley, as I wished him every success and we shook hands, "tell them at home that my mission is purely pacific." I forgot to mention that he especially told me that perhaps the world might not hear anything of him for months. "Let people remember that if I go by the route I now intend I shall have to traverse a tract of country utterly unknown"—he pointed it out to me on his map—"and it must not be supposed that I am lost because I am unable to communicate with the outer world"—the same words that Hicks Pasha used when he started on his second and ill-starred campaign.

WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM SIKKIM.

In order that the British forces may not be exposed to the rigours of a winter in the Sikkim passes, it is proposed shortly to bring the troops to a lower latitude, probably to Pedong, within the British frontier. A small detachment, however, will probably remain at Gnatong and be relieved from time to time.

Intelligence has reached Calcutta from Gnatong to the effect that the Rajah of Sikkim, with his eldest son and brother, and the Calsuperi Lama, has arrived there, in order to have an interview with Mr. Paul, the political officer accompanying the expedition.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

All the troops composing the Black Mountain punitive expedition have assembled at Oghi and Derbend, the two bases of operation. The column of Derbend will cross the Punjaub frontier this morning and advance into the Black Mountain country as far as Katkoi. On the morning of the 4th inst. Columns 1, 2, and 3 from Oghi will cross the frontier and ascend the mountain by three different routes, arriving in the evening near Seri, on the western slope. Some answers have been received to the terms offered by the Government to the Black Mountain tribes. Certain tribes have promised not to molest the troops; the Akazias declare that they will fight, while the other tribes have not replied at all.

THE GREAT SALT SYNDICATE.

The promoters of the Cheshire Salt Syndicate have announced that they have been successful, after considerable negotiation, in securing the extensive works of the Droitwich Salt Company. The syndicate have also secured the Irish salt mines in county Antrim, the Middlesbrough Salt Works, the Fleetwood Salt Works, and every manufactory in Cheshire. As a consequence of the early prospect of a considerable rise in the price of salt, the shares of salt companies have jumped up 50 per cent.

PROBABLE LIBEL ACTION AGAINST MR. BALFOUR.

I hear, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that it is not improbable that Mr. Balfour's speech may lead to a libel action. He directly charges one of the doctors in the Mandeville case with having made false statements, and with being animated by a desire to injure a professional rival. This is a grave charge, and I am informed that the man regarding whom it is made will certainly bring Mr. Balfour to book for it. The Chief Secretary has had to face one action for libel from a midwife, and he will now probably have to meet another from a doctor.

THE HOME RULE UNION VAN.

The Home Rule Union Van, which is now working in the Maldon Division of Essex, arrived last night at Halstead, where a most successful meeting was held. The chair was taken by Mr. Portway and the meeting addressed by the Union lecturer, Mr. Oswald Earp, whose description of the state of Ireland under coercion met with the warmest sympathy. Other speakers followed. The van will pass through Colne to Great Tey to-day.

"HOMES OF PICKPOCKETS AND HAUNTS OF PROSTITUTION."

At the Worship-street police-court yesterday, Mary M'Carthy, a young woman, was charged with stabbing Ann Neason in the face. The prosecutrix said she was deputy of a lodging-house in Spitalfields, and the prisoner was a lodger. The magistrate (Mr. Montagu Williams): Is it one of the common lodging-houses one hears of? Witness: Yes, sir. Mr. Williams: Then tell me this—How many beds do you make up there? Witness: Twenty-eight singles and twenty-four doubles. Mr. Williams: By "doubles" you mean for a man and a woman? Witness: Yes, sir. Mr. Williams: And the woman can take any man she likes? You don't know if the couples are married or not? Witness: No, sir. We don't ask them. Mr. Williams: Precisely what I thought. And the sooner these lodging-houses are put down the better. They are the haunt of the burglar, the home of the pickpocket, and the hotbed of prostitution. I don't think I can put it stronger than that. It is time the owners of these places who reap large profits from them were looked after. It was stated that the owner of the house was a Mrs. Wilmot, a baker in Brick-lane. Fourpence was paid for a single and eightpence for a double bed. The inspector on duty in the court said that the beds were let for the night. Mr. Williams: That makes no difference. The witness says that any woman can take any man in there, and so long as eightpence is paid no question is asked. What is that but a house carried on for immoral accommodation? Mr. Enoch Walker, vestry clerk of Shoreditch, said such places could only be touched by one section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Williams: Then I hope they will not be exempt from future legislation. They are places where, according to the witness, the thief or the criminal can hide all day for the payment of 4*d.* or 8*d.* for a bed each night. As a magistrate I have made it my business to go over some of these places, and I say that the sooner they are put down the better. I hope what I have said will do something to call attention to them.

A WHITWORTH HOSPITAL FOR OWENS COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the governing body of Owens College, Manchester, yesterday, a letter was read from the residuary legatees of Sir Joseph Whitworth stating they had learned that a new general hospital, in close connection with the college, was much needed, in which the students may receive practical instruction in medicine and surgery. The letter proceeds to say that the legatees will, as a commencement of such a hospital, make over a sufficient site for the building, and contribute not less than £35,000 towards the cost of the erection and furnishing the first portion, in addition to which they will provide an annual income of £1,000. Without imposing any conditions, they suggest that provision should be made in the hospital for the treatment of certain special forms of disease which seem to be on the increase, such as cancers and affections of the skin, and that the gifts now offered should be known as Sir Joseph Whitworth's Hospital Endowment. A resolution, acknowledging the munificence of the offer, was unanimously adopted.

A MILITARY OFFICER ARRESTED AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Press Association says:—A sensation was caused at Portsmouth yesterday by its becoming known that a captain of the Royal Engineers, whose name has not been allowed to transpire, had been placed under arrest for a breach of confidence. Since the work of re-armament commenced only a few officers have been allowed to visit the Spithead forts, and those not on strict duty are required to obtain an order from the Commander-in-Chief or the general commanding the district, and in those cases they are not permitted to see the secret passages or glean any information regarding the warlike resources of these establishments. It is alleged, however, that the officer in question went over the forts with a visitor from the United States without permission, and that as soon as this became known he was placed under arrest at Fort Monckton. The matter has been referred to the authorities at the War Office.

SWIFT AND CERTAIN REVENGE.

M. Coignet, a druggist, has carried on business for the last ten years at No. 7, Place Péreire, Paris, and has been much respected by his neighbours. He is thirty-four years of age, and married some years ago a woman four years younger than himself, and he has two children. The light conduct of Madame Coignet has recently been the subject of gossip among the neighbours, and some hints of what was said reached the ears of her husband. Yesterday morning he took his daughter to school, and returned sooner than he had intended. He found that his assistant, Charles Courdal, aged twenty-one, was absent. He called him, and receiving no reply he went to his parlour, and then to his bedroom. He met Courdal and his wife leaving it. He asked her what she had been doing, and on receiving from his wife a reply acknowledging her guilt he seized a revolver and pointed it at the young man. Courdal rushed back to the bedroom, but Coignet overtook him, fired three times, and Courdal fell dead on the floor. Immediately after the commission of the crime M. Coignet showed great contrition, saying, "I have acted like a madman." He was, however, removed to prison, while the body of Courdal was taken to the Morgue.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—The association of corn millers, at their meeting held in Leeds yesterday afternoon, resolved to advance the price of flour 1*s.* 6*d.* per bag of 18 stone. This makes a rise in the price of flour of 7*s.* per bag in seven weeks. This advance, it is understood, is owing to the advance in prices abroad, and the poor condition of English wheat.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SECRETARY.—Mr. William Woodings has been appointed secretary of the elections and registration department of the central organization of the Liberal party in Parliament-street. Mr. Woodings has for many years been private secretary to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and now resigns that position to come to Parliament-street.

ALARMING RAILWAY OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—Lady Athlumney and two of her daughters, attended by two men and three female servants, arrived at Euston station yesterday. At the station the butler engaged an omnibus to convey the party to Charing-cross. The ladies and female servants rode inside, and Lyttelton, the butler, and the footman outside, the luggage being piled on the roof. On turning the corner of Torrington-square the near hind axletree broke. Lyttelton was thrown off, and some of the luggage fell upon him, inflicting rather severe injuries. Although the vehicle went over on its side, the ladies and servants escaped with a shaking and some bruises.

CADBURY'S ABSOLUTELY PURE COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa.

THE CHURCH IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT THE CONGRESS.)

MANCHESTER, Tuesday Night.

THIS morning, under the presidency, as usual, of the Bishop of the diocese, the twenty-eighth Church Congress began work. Yesterday Manchester seemed to put on its sourest aspect to welcome the assembling parsons. The streets were dull and grey, sloppy underfoot, and swept by a raw and chilling wind. The customary procession was consequently not a success. Many did not attend, expecting it to be omitted. Those who did, from the handful of intrepid bishops who headed it, to the thinnest and most habitually hungry curate that marched at the tail, probably wished that it had been. The services were more successful: the weather was enough to drive any stragglers under cover. But this morning the Bishop of Manchester faced a splendid gathering. The Free Trade Hall was packed. Those who remember 1863, when the third Congress was held at Manchester, are remarking how the great Thing of the Church-folk has grown in popularity since then. That is no wonder: for it has also grown in grace. In those early days the Congress was a council of war. Its business was Church Defence; it met under the auspices of a polemical society. To-day it takes a broader view of things, and a proportionately more useful aim. Seventy years ago the site on which the Free Trade Hall now stands was part of Peterloo. Of the causes which lay at the root of the disorders of those melancholy times, and blossomed here into the disaster of August, 1819, some have faded away, but others as threatening have taken their place. Meeting in crowded Manchester in 1888, the Congress is face to face with problems which no Church aspiring to be National can ignore. It does not ignore them. It is difficult for a mere observer to tell how far a certain growing spirit, courageous, practical, and co-operative, which seems to mark this Congress, is characteristic of the Church as a whole. But there it is, for any one with his eyes open; and it makes one wonder whether at this rate the Church will not presently meet Disestablishment half-way, and relegate Disendowment to the place of an academical question.

What is the special character of the Congress of 1888? It is without certain lively incidents of the past. No one appears robed as a monk, like Brother Ignatius in 1864. No actor is to figure on the platform beside aprons and leggings, as in 1880. No Socialist as in 1887. Women are not prominent in council, as when Miss Ellice Hopkins spoke, six years ago, or as at Wolverhampton last year, when there were sectional meetings, where women speakers addressed audiences of women. The great new departure of 1888 has to do with the meetings for working men. These are made a leading feature. They have grown from a rather slow formality to a living thing. Instead of a few worthy ecclesiastics preaching to artisans *de haut en bas*, we have practical speeches on real and pressing subjects with special arrangements to hear what the men themselves have to say. For the rest, this Congress is bigger than others and works harder than others. As for the general tone of the programme, from the Churchman's point of view, I learn from authorities better versed in these niceties that it is Broad Church.

The president's speech was in effect an apology for Church Congresses as an "instrument for the creation of enlightened opinion." The task of free discussion—(the audience of Churchmen cheered "free discussion")—should not be wholly left to the newspapers. The papers took sides, and then were mostly read by those who agreed with them. Where papers strengthened prejudice the Congress might shake it; where they embittered party feeling the Congress might allay it. From their programme he instanced questions which, as far-reaching issues of human interest, were therefore the business of the Church. He ended by appealing to current discussions between believers and reverent unbelievers for proofs of approximation as to the basis of religious truth, and asserting his belief that there was a future for Faith as great as its past.

As for the first subject—how far the results of historical and scientific criticism, especially of the Old Testament should be recognized in sermons and teaching—the president's answer seemed to be that of all the other speakers. All that a scientific churchman feels to be established he should recognize, but not obtrude. The Bishop protested strongly against "the stiffness of a narrow dogmatism" preventing reunion. Science and criticism taught the necessity of leaving open points about which the current orthodoxies, or rather idiodoxies, dogmatised. With the narrowness of some old theories of creation he contrasted the "richness of adaptation" of evolution.

The head master of Clifton spoke as one who had experience in fortifying minds soon to be exposed to the impact of new ideas at the universities. He would not re-phrase the subject as "How far the clergy ought to tell the truth about the Bible." Pulpit must be frank with pew, for the sake of both. As an established "result," he instanced the principle that the Bible represents progressive states of morality. Criticism had given us a perspective. Mr. Wilson's paper was short and crisp, though monotonously read. Of the others, the Rev. Dr. Stanley defended Isaiah against the critics, and retold Macaulay's old apologue of the Brahmin, the goat, and the robbers with immense applause. The president, summing up, suggested scientific lectures by parsons to supplement their sermons.

A good example of the best spirit of the conference might be quoted in the Dean of St. Asaph, who formerly did good work as head master of Rossall. In treating the ticklish topic of the Welsh Church he insisted on the need for "a more large-hearted attitude towards Nonconformists, a more generous recognition of the work which Dissenters have done and are doing." The Churchmen gave another notable sign when they cheered an allusion to the laziness of the aristocracy. His great point was that all the Welsh clergy, whose difficulties he described, should speak the Welsh language, and that well. This was enforced also in a speech of real eloquence and humour by Canon Howell, who at once eulogized and exemplified the rhetorical gift of his countrymen.

As for the tithes, there was no discussion of their principle. Lord Salisbury's bill was in great favour, but it was a creditable feature that the great panacea was work, more work, in order to gain Welsh sympathy. One of the laymen, Mr. Pennant, had another—namely, always to speak of the Church of England *and Wales*. He put all the agitation down to the newspapers. But Dean James and Canon Howell, in their unsparing candour, gave us causes enough, retrospectively, in the antipathy and often the evil life of the parsons, and the absenteeism of their superiors in the Church.

The most interesting meeting of the day, perhaps of the week, was the working men's in the evening. The Free Trade Hall was packed again, this time with Manchester artisans in their best, to hear how Christianity supplies human needs. There was even an overflow meeting. The great event was, of course, the appearance as *Fidei Defensor* of the author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt."

The Archbishop of York himself appeared in the character of "jolly good fellow," and asked the working men to treat him and his prelates with familiarity. Perhaps the rôle was rather too marked, and a voice from the gallery reminded him once not to "waste time" in condescensions—such as using a word like "desiderate," and then explaining what it meant. Before Christ there were no hospitals, and no ideas about the rich caring for the poor. Let them not, in impatience at the too gradual acceptance of Christ's teaching, fly into new-coined theories about humanity, and such-like stuff. The best thing but one was his assertion of the equality of the sexes (which he also claimed for Christianity), and his prophecy that twenty years would see working women enjoy every privilege of working men. And the best thing of all was to hear the meeting cheer this right well.

Mr. Balfour was rather nervous, and spoke not very well. He had to hurry away to read his paper about Positivism at the meeting in the Town Hall. He assured his "fellow-townsmen" that the present point of view was, and had always been, his favourite way of looking at religion. He deprecated setting Science against Religion. Science changed; Religion, like the earth under geological changes, stood the same always in its essence; while men had trouble they would seek religion. That was all, in effect. Many parsons were visibly relieved to hear him refer once to "inspired writers."

The Bishop of Ripon gave a characteristic oration: the Church is wooing the working man with its best talent. When I left to write this Canon Knox-Little was emitting queer sayings in a lugubrious monotone. It seems that no working man responded to the invitation to speak or question. Otherwise the Church has to-night won a great success.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

The following subscriptions have been received by the treasurer since our last publication:—

			£	s.	d.
Royal Arsenal Gun Factory, per R. Lamond		.....	5	19	0
Ditto	Dial-square,	ditto	4	1	9
Ditto	Carriage-square,	ditto	3	1	9
Ditto	Boring Mill,	ditto	1	1	0
Ditto	Laboratory,	ditto	0	19	0
Ditto	Forges,	ditto	0	13	11
"W.," per *P. M. G.*		.....	5	5	0
R. C. Mockold, per E. Truelove		.....	5	0	0
R. R. Meade King, £2 2*s.*; Fulham Lib. Ins., £2 18*s.*			5	0	0
Paddington Radical Club		.....	2	3	6
Plumstead Radical Club, coll. per R. Lamond		.....	1	16	6
Camberwell Br. N. S. S., per S. Seago		.....	1	13	0
Members and friends of Limehouse Lib. and Rad. Assn.			1	12	0
A few members of Oxford Reform Club		.....	1	10	0
Merthyr Working Men's Club and Coffee Tavern		.....	1	1	0

No. 10 Lodge Plasterers, per W. Tipping, 10*s.*; Col., per C. Curtis, 7*s.* 6*d.*; C. H., Stratford, Essex, 3*s.* 6*d.*; C. B., 2*s.* 6*d.*; J. C., 2*s.* 6*d.*; Chas. Turner, 2*s.*; Chas. Padley, 1*s.*; Thos. Bradbury, 1*s.*; H. W. Parsons, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Geo. Webster, 2*s.* 6*d.*; J. R. Stimson, 6*d.*, George Westover, sen., 1*s.*; Chas. Plunkett, 1*s.*; Thos. Tyler, 6*d.*; W. Warton, 1*s.*; J. Plunkett, 6*d.*; J. Slater, 1*s.*, Mr. Maughan, 1*s.*; N. C. A., 5*s.*; J. H. Reynolds, per *P.M.G.*, 5*s.*

Total in Treasurer's hands, £1,885 0*s.* 6*d.*

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having just got back to town, and seeing by an announcement in the public prints that the above fund is closing to-day, I hasten to send my small contribution herewith, £3 3*s.*; and thinking that many, like myself, are only returning now and would probably wish to support the cause of liberal thought and common-sense reforms, gained, as they have been, by sheer hard work and an absolute abnegation of self, I would put it to you whether it would not be well to keep the fund open another month?—I am yours obediently,

CHARLES HANCOCK.

Reform Club, S.W., October 1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW THE LIBERAL LEADERS SPIKED THEIR GUNS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I quite agree with the remarks in your leading article of to-day with regard to Mr. Cuninghame Graham. He went to prison determined to undergo his sentence like a man, neither refusing to wear the prison dress nor in any way attempting to resist the prison discipline. He declined to enter the hospital, though sorely weakened by the prison diet, and in a very delicate state of health owing to the serious wounds on his head. He came out of prison broken down in health, yet never once in any way complained of his sentence or of the treatment he had experienced. Because no political capital could be made by espousing his cause, the Liberal leaders, and, to their lasting disgrace, the Metropolitan Liberal members of Parliament, never spoke a word on his behalf. I trust the working men of London, when a general election comes on, will not forget the conduct of their "Liberal" representatives.—I remain, your obedient servant,

Brooks's, St. James's-street, Oct. 2. J. COLQUHOUN READE.

COPPER PRODUCTION AND PROFITS.

THE visible stock of copper continues to increase, the amount at the end of September being 90,745 tons, or 4,000 tons more than the stock at the end of August, and 32,000 tons more than the stock a year ago. The inevitable collapse predicted on the basis of these figures has not, however, yet come about; on the contrary, it is reported that new contracts are being arranged between the syndicate and the principal copper companies for three times the original period, or nine years, at a higher price, but with a more limited production. There is no doubt as to the advantage which these contracts are to the mining companies, for not only are they obtaining unprecedentedly high prices for their products, but the cost of production has in recent years been very materially reduced. An article in *Bradstreet's* gives some particulars of the change which has taken place in the case of the American mines within the past ten years. A leading Lake Superior mine paid 5.50 dols. per ton for stamping and washing in 1867. In 1876 the same processes cost only 83.89 c. per ton, and in 1885 the expense had been still further reduced to 47.31 c. Between 1876 and 1885, in like manner, the cost of manipulating the rock was reduced from 3.45 c. per ton to 1.95 c. For the same concern the cost of refined copper per pound at the mine was stated at 15.42 c. in 1876 and 8½ c. in 1885. During the last three years there has been still further progress in the application of economical methods. The annual report of the Tamarack Company for the year which ended June 30 shows the total cost of its over 10,000,000 lb. of refined copper at the mine to have been 3.97 c. per lb. The addition of charges for smelting, freight, commission, and office expenses brought up the total cost per lb. of refined copper, laid down in New York and sold, to 5¾ c. per lb. This is probably as cheap as any company produces. As a general statement it may be said that it costs the various Lake Superior companies from 6 c. to 9 c. per lb. to produce copper and market it. The cost of the Boston and Montana Company's copper is stated at approximately 7¼ c. per lb., and of the Calumet and Hecla's at 6½ c.

While thus the cost of copper is 6 to 9 c. per pound, the American companies get for it under their bargain with the French syndicate 13 c. and most of them a share in the profits above that price. The syndicate sells again to consumers at 16½ to 17½ c. per pound. Immense profits are therefore being reaped by the companies, which are enabled to extort high prices not only by means of the ring, but by an import duty of upwards of 40 per cent. Although production is limited to some extent by the agreement with the syndicate, it is increasing as compared with former years.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN THE CITY.

THE Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation have resumed their negotiations with the Commissioners of Sewers with a view to the lighting of the City of London, and in connection therewith they have prepared for private circulation a memorandum setting forth the circumstances attending the past negotiations. In connection with the epidemic of crime which at present prevails, they remark that in the United States, where the electric light has been largely adopted for the streets, the police-officers testify to its utility in the prevention of crime and the protection of life and property. On the general question of the development of electric industry they make this important observation:—

Hitherto England has taken an important part in, and derived enormous benefits from, the industrial advance of other countries, but in regard to electric lighting the public at home have not only been deprived of the use of improved methods of lighting, but English manufacturers and contractors have on the Continent been forestalled by foreigners—not because they have lacked capacity to do the work, or enterprise or energy to initiate it, but because they have been unable to produce evidence that their systems have commanded support at home, where they should be better known. It was English people who carried out most of the important gasworks on the Continent; and they were able to do so because the gas industry had been fostered and encouraged at home. Electric lighting, on the other hand, which at best has an uphill battle to fight, has been hampered by the Legislature and discouraged by the municipalities. The Brush Corporation therefore speak in the interests of an industry which, under favourable conditions, promises to assume considerable dimensions, in urging on the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London that this opportunity may not be lost of bringing to an issue the experiments and negotiations which that body so long ago initiated and have encouraged in the past, and of showing what can be done under methods approved and controlled by their own advisers.

THE SEASON'S HOP CROP.

THE estimate formed of the hop crop now that picking is nearly, if not quite, finished, is not so favourable as it was a month ago. Messrs. J. H. Thornbery and Sons say in a circular issued yesterday: "When we inspected the plantations a month since, we estimated the growth at an average of 6 cwt. per acre (the acreage being rather more than 58,000), but during gathering the hops are found generally to come down short of anticipation, and the total result cannot be considered more than £150,000 old duty, or 300,000 cwts. Of this quantity at least two-thirds are medium to low in colour and quality, but among the remaining third there are many samples of most excellent quality and condition which have not been surpassed, if equalled, since 1884. The demand is as yet almost confined to choice samples, which sell freely at from £9 to £14 per cwt. No doubt as the season progresses it will be found that choice hops are really scarce, especially considering the poor crops in the important district of Mid-Kent, and also Farnham; but the large stocks of old hops on hand will prevent anything like a dearth such as occurred in 1882, and, moreover, many brewers are sufficiently stocked to be practically independent of this year's crops."

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
THE ARMADA:
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, October 6.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton: Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.45, SATURDAY at 2,
Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as
THE BARON CHEVRIAL, in
A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Play in Five Acts, by OCTAVE FEUILLET. Preceded at 7.45 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)
Unqualified success. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—Vide *Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM by Joseph Arthur. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Door 7.15
MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERRBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Calmour and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.30, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.
N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 165th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gilmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 69th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)
The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO's New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 200th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.
"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.
"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.0, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (740th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Auguste Van Biene. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)
This Theatre, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Two Weeks of the Season. (CLASSICAL NIGHT) THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists, THIS EVENING:—Miss Anna Williams, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mr. EDWARD LLOYD. Miss Josephine Lawrence (Solo Pianoforte), Miss Marie Schumann (Solo Violin). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30. NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) SECOND GRAND MILITARY NIGHT. Extra Bands, British Army Quadrilles, &c. Vocalists:—Miss Julie Albu and Mr. Barrington Foote. Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin), Mr. Radcliff Solo Flute).

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT at 8.30 will be produced a New and Original Opera by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN' entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY	MR. WALLACE BROWNLOW.
COLONEL FAIRFAX	MR. COURTICE POUNDS.
SERGEANT MERYLL	MR. RICHARD TEMPLE.
LEONARD MERYLL	MR. W. R. SHIRLEY.
JACK POINT	MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.
WILFRED SHADBOLT	MR. W. H. DENNY.
ELSIE MAYNARD	MISS GERALDINE ULMAR.
PHOEBE MERYLL	MISS JESSIE BOND.
DAME CARRUTHERS	MISS ROSINA BRANDRAM.
KATE	MISS ROSE HERVEY.

On this occasion the Opera will be conducted by the Composer.
Doors open at 8.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING (First Performance), and EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON until further notice.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. Lestocq and Walter Everard. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success.
OPEN 9 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.
THE ROYAL IRISH THEATRE. HUMOROUS SKETCH, "PADDY'S WEDDING."
IRISH FUN, SONGS, AND DANCES.
IRISH MINSTRELS AT 3 AND 8 DAILY.
RECITALS ON WEDLAKE'S ORGAN.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

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HON. PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
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Col. J. T. NORTH.

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ROMAN COLISEUM.

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NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M. DAILY.
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-ST., ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

EASTBOURNE.—GRAND HOTEL, facing sea. Fifty additional rooms, including new Smoking, Reading, Billiard, and Dining Rooms, lighted with the Electric Light, and furnished with every comfort, have lately been added: also a Turkish Bath, with Electric, Seaweed, and Pine Baths, under the management of Mr. Bartholomew.
Present boarding terms (including bedroom), 10s. 6d. per day each person, or reduced tariff for rooms with meals *à la carte*.
No charge for attendance. Hotel warmed throughout during the winter months. Private omnibus meets all the principal trains. Post and telegraph office in Hotel. New Golf Links within ten minutes' walk of Hotel.
Address, "Grand," Eastbourne.

TROSSACHS and SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.—DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC.—Through Trains from Euston in 9½ hours—10.30 A.M. to 8.7 P.M. Starting point for the Lakes. Unrivalled centre for all the favourite excursions. Most convenient resting place *en route*. Extensive grounds. Four tennis courts, &c.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

A CHURCH CONGRESS IDYLL.

[Suggested by Mr. Balfour's Appearance among the Clerics.]

A long, lank figure on the platform stands,
And thumps the table with emphatic fist,
While cheery churchmen clap their pious hands,
To welcome Balfour, the Evangelist.

What though the cottar's home be made a wreck
Or Ireland echo with the peasant's groan?
Go hang a Bible round his blameless neck,
For all the Bishops claim him as their own.

His courage breaks the unbeliever's shocks;
His caustic tongue can put Dissenters down.
Whate'er the doxy, he is orthodox.
Let others bear the cross; give him the crown.

Who calls him sceptic? Turn the scoffer out,
Whose ribald cavils no good Tory heeds.
There lives more faith in philosophic doubt,
Believe the doubter, than in half the creeds.

BUDGE.

CHINESE QUARRELS.

Among a population of such unexampled density, where families of great size are crowded together—three or four generations, with all the wives and children under one roof—occasions for quarrel are all pervasive. The sons' wives and children are prolific sources of domestic unpleasantness. Each wife strives to make her husband feel that in the community of property he is the one who is worsted; the elder wife tyrannizes over the younger ones, and the latter rebel. The instinct of the Western with a grievance is to get it redressed straightway; that of the Oriental is, first of all, to let the world at large know that he has a grievance. A Chinaman who has been wronged will go upon the street and roar at the top of his voice. The art of hallooing, as it is called in Chinese, is closely associated with that of reviling, and the Chinese women are such adepts in both as to justify the aphorism that what they have lost in their feet they have gained in their tongues. Much of this abusive language is regarded as a sort of spell or curse. A man who has had the heads removed from his field of millet stands at the entrance of the alley which leads to his dwelling and pours forth volleys of abuse upon the unknown offender. This has a double value—first as a means of notifying to the public his loss and his consequent fury, thus freeing his mind; and, secondly, as a prophylactic tending to secure him against the repetition of the offence. Women indulge in this practice of "reviling the street" from the flat roofs of the houses, and shriek away for hours at a time until their voices fail. Abuse delivered in this way attracts little or no attention, and one sometimes comes on a man or a woman thus screeching themselves red in the face, with not an auditor in sight. If the day is a hot one the reviler bawls as long as he (or she) has breath, then proceeds to refresh himself with a season of fanning, and afterwards returns to the attack with renewed fury. A fight in which only two parties are concerned usually resolves itself into mere hair-pulling; the combatants, when separated by their friends, shout back to each other maledictions and defiance. The quarrel between Laban and Jacob, recorded in the thirty-first chapter of Genesis, when the latter stole away from Laban's house, is a "photographically accurate account of the truly Oriental performance which the Chinese call making an uproar."—*North China Herald.*

AMERICA AS AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Under the heading of "The World's Insane Asylum," the journal *America* points out that the New World is gradually receiving all the persons rendered insane by their life in the Old. It says:—According to the fifth biennial report of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, the number of native, foreign, mixed, and unknown insane admitted to the asylum during the years 1885-6 was as follows:—

Parentage.	Females.	Males.	Totals.
Native	167	67	234
Foreign	368	196	564
Mixed	7	6	13
Unknown	258	311	569

When it is remembered that the census of 1880 shows that the foreign-born population of the United States forms but 13.33 per cent. of the entire population of the United States, the proportion of foreign-born in that asylum reaches beyond all reasonable limits, and admits of no argument in defence of immigration as it now exists. According to a pamphlet entitled "The Insane in the United States," by D. Huck Tuke, F.R.C.P., the figures presented are more general, and at the same time more astounding. Between the years 1820 and 1850, 2,250,000 immigrants landed in the United States, leaving one-tenth of the population foreign. According to the author of this pamphlet, the number of insane in 1850 was 15,610, and of these 2,049, or no less than one-seventh, were foreigners. During the succeeding ten years immigration increased so much that there were in 1860 4,136,000 foreigners, or about one-eighth of the population, while the insane foreign element amounted to 5,768, or one-quarter of the number of insane in the United States (24,000). During the next ten years, from 1860 to 1870 the foreigners amounted to 5,567,000, or one-seventh of the population, while of the 37,432 insane, no less than one-third were returned as foreigners. During the most recent decade, from 1870 to 1880, the foreign-born remained about one-seventh of the population. The census of 1880 showed the number of insane to be 91,959. No fewer than 26,346, or between one-fourth and one-third, were foreign-born. In other words, 13.33 per cent. of the general population, composing the imported element, produced 28.75 per cent. of the so-called American lunacy. If the natives alone are considered, there is one insane person to every 662 of the population, while the proportion of foreigners

alone is as high as one in 250. It is also interesting to note that of the 91,959 insane, no less than 88,665 are paupers, of whom 22,961 are foreign-born.

This alarming disproportion of foreign-born insane in American asylums is due to the fact that thousands of immigrants are sent to this country because they are useless and helpless at home. Deposited on our shores without the ability for self-support by honest labour, many of them drift inevitably, and almost immediately, into insane asylums. Americans would seem to be totally lacking in the sense of justice and the courage requisite to defend themselves against such a scourge. It takes but little argument to demonstrate that the United States is an eleemosynary institution for the benefit of the civilized world. Are we to continue as a universal foundlings' home, where the world can drop the product of its vice, and calmly walk away with the assurance that we will receive the next birth of depravity without even so much as a protest?

"WHY *DIDN'T* YOU KILL YOURSELF?"

The New York *Sunday Mercury* publishes an account of a "parachute" accident which precisely illustrates the fascination of the element of danger in such displays:—"Aeronaut W. W. McEwen was advertised to make a balloon ascenscion to a height of 6,000 ft. and descend by the aid of a parachute. The balloon was inflated on the lawn in front of Brosnan's Seaside House, and great difficulty was experienced. A strong south-east wind was blowing and pressed in the sides of the balloon with such force that it threatened every minute to go into flames. The huge air ship is 85 ft. high and 55 ft. in circumference. A flue was built in the ground, and a flame 5 ft. high spurted up inside of the canvas, filling the balloon with hot air. A 15 ft. light canvas parachute was held by a young man a few yards away. A dozen men were holding the balloon to the ground, when, precisely at ten, the aeronaut gave orders to the men to let go. They did, and the greatest excitement for several minutes prevailed. The man who held the parachute failed to let go, and held on to it for all he was worth. The huge air-ship rose. Notwithstanding the terrified shouts to let go, the man held on until he was taken off his feet. He then let go, however, but too late, the parachute. got entangled into the branches of a willow tree and was torn away from the aeronaut. At this juncture the exclamations of the spectators were dreadful. The spectators thought without the aid of a parachute the aeronaut would never again see the face of the earth alive. Everybody seemed horrified, and even those who are acquainted with the workings of a balloon forgot themselves and appeared as though an awful calamity had taken place. As the aeronaut rose to a height of about four thousand feet, the balloon sailed in a north-easterly direction for nearly two miles. It remained stationary for two minutes, and was then seen to gradually descend. The aeronaut landed in the marsh north-east of the Arverne Hotel. He struck the ground violently on his back. When he got out of the mud he swore like a trooper against the man who refused to let go of his parachute. Officer Alex. Grady hunted up the young man and kept him under surveillance until the aeronaut landed safely. While McEwen was on his way to the hotel covered with mud, a little girl came up to him, and said, "Oh, mister, why didn't you kill yourself?"

THE BARON'S SONG.

"I would urge upon the delegates who hear me the vast distinction there is between Protection in a fiscal sense and that protection which in the ordinary sense of the word means defence," &c.—Baron De Worms's Speech to the Delegates at the Sugar Bounties Conference.

Air—"Simon the Cellarer."

The Baron he lolled in his easy chair,
And he laughed ho! ho!! ho!!! he! he!! he!!!
I've pinned 'em at last to the Trade I call "fair,"
Though so far I've but sugared their tea!
'Tis screaming to see the contortions they make,
Those Free Traders—Oh, Lord! what a lark!
Old Salisbury now is cooking his steak,
While Gladstone is going mad—stark.

CHORUS.

And I laugh ha, ha, ha! ho, ho, ho! he, he, he!
For we'll *pay* for the sugar we put in our tea.

A Treaty we've signed—oh, dear me, it *is* good!
For this document widely affirms
That no one so firmly for Reason has stood
As the great Baron Henry De Worms.
That is *I*; ah! I've beaten the Cobdenian crew,
Yes, we *can* have our sugar too cheap;
So to upset those Bounties I've turned on the screw,
And some countries have followed like sheep!

(CHORUS.)

Oh, oh, 'tis rare fun to knock down the Old Man!
He thinks he knows figures a lot;
But Goschen and I have just worked out a plan
Which will soon send "Auld Willie" to pot.
We're going to tax all the speeches he's made
Of over three columns in length
On the soul-stirring subjects of Jam and Free Trade
And French wines of different strength.

(CHORUS.)

Revenons à nos moutons—this Treaty I find
By Rads is much sneered at and hissed;
Let them wait till they see how I've bettered my kind,
And sweet Reciprocity kissed.
Cheap sugar! God bless them, 'twill still be as cheap
Minus bounty as e'er 'twas before,
Protection's the thing, and our wedge we've got in
While we show two and one will make four!

(CHORUS.)

We'll keep the stuff out, for we've plenty of cash
To pay *well* for what we most want;
To pay less because others ask less is rash,
And nought but rank Cobdenian cant.
So up with the Treaty, and down with Free Trade!
There's nothing like "pegging away";
We've only to cheek it and not feel afraid,
For every dog *must* have his day!

(CHORUS.)

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